



# ***Daily Report***

## **LAST ISSUE**

THE *CHINA DAILY REPORT* WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE  
AS A PAPER BOOK AFTER 31 JULY

TO ARRANGE FOR ELECTRONIC RECEIPT, PLEASE SEE INSIDE  
FOR INFORMATION ON VARIOUS OPTIONS

## **LAST ISSUE**

# **China**

FBIS-CHI-96-137

Tuesday  
16 July 1996

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

**Dear Customer:**

Responding to our many customers' requests, NTIS is offering FBIS publications electronically. Due to resource limitations, hardcopy production of FBIS publications will be phased out during 1996. Hardcopy reports which have already been discontinued include *Arms Control & Proliferation Issues*, *Environment & World Health*, *Narcotics*, and *Terrorism*.

Hardcopy publication of the regional DAILY REPORTS will cease as follows:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1 August     | <i>China, Latin America</i>   |
| 19 August    | <i>Near East and South Asia, West Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa,</i><br><i>West Europe Economic Review</i> |
| 2 September  | <i>East Asia, East Europe, East Europe Economic Review</i>  |
| 16 September | <i>Central Eurasia, Central Eurasia Military Affairs,</i><br><i>Central Eurasia Economic Review</i>     |

FBIS' goal is to cease publication of all hardcopy reports by 31 December 1996 except for S&T PERSPECTIVES, S&T CENTRAL EURASIA, S&T CHINA, S&T KOREA, S&T EUROPE, and S&T JAPAN. The S&T reports will continue to be published as hardcopy until the graphics they contain can be disseminated on-line.

FBIS products are offered electronically through the National Technical Information Service's (NTIS) "World News Connection" (WNC). This is a new on-line subscription service accessible through the World Wide Web. The Web address is <http://wnc.fedworld.gov>. Please see the next page for a subscription form or call NTIS Fax Direct at 703-487-4140 and enter product code 8645 to receive more information.





## World News Connection™

A Foreign News Alert Service  
from  
the U.S. Government

World News Connection - WNC1.....\$ 21  
7 Day - Introductory Offer  
Unlimited interactive searching  
[no profiles]  
Order number SUB-9856BDQ

World News Connection - WNC2.....\$ 50  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
[no profiles]  
Order number PB95-985700BDQ

World News Connection - WNC3.....\$ 75  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
[1 profile]  
Order number PB95-985800BDQ

World News Connection - WNC4.....\$100  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
[up to 5 profiles]  
Order number PB95-985900BDQ  
(Prices are subject to change)

User Name (Please Print or Type)

Internet E-mail Address (Required)

Order Number

Price

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
2) \_\_\_\_\_

(Continue on a blank sheet if more space is required)

Deposit Account Number (for NTIS account customers only): \_\_\_\_\_

Customer Master Number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Province/Territory: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Foreign Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Internet E-mail Address (Organization contact person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Card Type (Visa, Master Card, or American Express): \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's Name (as printed on the credit card): \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's Signature (required to validate all orders): \_\_\_\_\_

(Please fax this form back to NTIS at 703-321-8547. Fax service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.  
To verify receipt of your fax, call (703) 487-4679 between 7:00am - 5:00pm, Monday - Friday, Eastern Time.)

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-96-137

### CONTENTS

16 July 1996

NOTICE: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

|   |   |
|---|---|
| PRC: Spokesman: Deng Xiaoping in 'Good Health Condition' [AFP]    | 1 |
| PRC: Spokesman: Beijing To Continue Trade Ties With Cuba [XINHUA] | 1 |
| PRC: Wu Yi: Beijing Positive Toward Trade Liberalization [XINHUA] | 1 |

##### West Europe

|  |   |
|--|---|
| PRC: Spokesman Warns Relations To Suffer Over Dalai's UK Visit [AFP] | 2 |
| PRC: Beijing Displeased With UK Invitation to Dalai Lama [XINHUA]    | 2 |

##### East Europe

|  |   |
|--|---|
| PRC: Qian Qichen Meets With Polish Defense Minister [XINHUA]           | 2 |
| PRC: NPC Leader Qiao Shi Meets Polish Defense Minister 11 Jul [XINHUA] | 3 |

##### Latin America & Caribbean

|  |   |
|--|---|
| PRC: Navy Chief Visits Brazil, Meets With Counterpart [XINHUA]           | 3 |
| PRC: Navy Commander Ends Visit to Chile 11 Jul [XINHUA]                  | 3 |
| PRC: Shandong Secretary Meets With Uruguay Court President [Jinan Radio] | 4 |

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### Political & Social

|   |    |
|---|----|
| PRC: Jiang Zemin Speech on Farming, Rural Work [XINHUA]   | 5  |
| PRC: Deng Xiaoping Much Thinner, But 'Nowhere Near Death' [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Jul] | 10 |
| PRC: Jiang Theory on Politics Reportedly Challenged by Qiao Shi [Hong Kong SING TAO JIH PAO 11 Jul]   | 10 |
| PRC: Article Urges Wholehearted Service to People [JIEFANGJUN BAO 3 Apr]                              | 11 |
| PRC: CPC Commends Party Organs, Workers [XINHUA]  | 14 |
| PRC: Zhu Rongji Urges Building Efficient Taxation Contingent [XINHUA]                                 | 15 |
| PRC: Ren Jianxin Addresses Meeting on Crime Drive [XINHUA]  | 16 |
| PRC: Central Officials on Protracted Crackdown [XINHUA]   | 17 |
| PRC: Anti-Corruption Bureau Strengthens Civil Servant Oversight [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]                 | 18 |
| PRC: Guizhou Intensifies 'Strike-Hard' Struggle [GUIZHOU RIBAO 27 Jun]                                | 19 |
| PRC: Shanxi Cadre Cited as Model in Anticrime Effort [XINHUA]   | 19 |
| PRC: Top Prosecutor Urges Stepped-Up Anti-Corruption Fight [XINHUA]                                   | 20 |
| PRC: Editorial Views Increased Number of Economic Court Cases [CHINA DAILY 8 Jul]                     | 21 |
| PRC: Local People's Courts Under Structural Reform [XINHUA]   | 21 |
| PRC: Civil Aviation Security Regulations [XINHUA]   | 21 |
| PRC: Xinjiang Taxation Newspaper Begins Publication 3 Jul [Urumqi TV]                                 | 25 |
| PRC: Optical Fibre Cable Project Begins in Southeast Asia [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]                       | 25 |
| PRC: Unqualified Educational Centers Censured [XINHUA]  | 25 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| PRC: Correction to CPC Boasts 57 Million Membership [RENMIN RIBAO 25 Jun] ..... | 26 |
|---|----|

## Military & Public Security

|   |    |
|---|----|
| PRC: Security Police Deny Deaths of 450 Soldiers in Xinjiang [AFP] .....                      | 26 |
| PRC: Zhejiang Military District CPC Congress Ends [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 28 Jun] .....               | 27 |
| PRC: Strategic Combat Simulation Training System [JIEFANGJUN BAO 24 May] .....                | 28 |
| PRC: Article Calls For Automating Technological Support [JIEFANGJUN BAO 28 May] .....         | 29 |
| PRC: Marine Corps Raises Overall Combat Capability [XINHUA] .....                             | 30 |
| PRC: Report on Squad Leader's Meritorious Example [JIEFANGJUN BAO 9 Jun] .....                | 31 |
| PRC: Commentary Emphasizes Important Role of Squad Leaders [JIEFANGJUN BAO 9 Jun] .....       | 32 |
| PRC: Military Circular Stresses Recruiting Quality Party Members [JIEFANGJUN BAO 8 May] ..... | 32 |
| PRC: Supply of Equipment for PLA Vehicles, Ships Ensured [JIEFANGJUN BAO 22 May] .....        | 33 |
| PRC: PLA Fighters' 'Expressway-Turned Airfield' in Place [JIEFANGJUN BAO 26 May] ....         | 33 |
| PRC: Development of Second Artillery Corps [XINHUA] .....                                     | 34 |
| *PRC: High-Tech Landing Operations Viewed [ZHONGGUO MINBING 9 Mar] .....                      | 37 |
| PRC: Hebei Province Executes 'a Number of' Criminals 24-25 Jun [HEBEI RIBAO 27 Jun] .....     | 39 |
| PRC: Eight Convicts Executed in Xinjiang on Drug, Other Charges [XINJIANG RIBAO 27 Jun] ..... | 39 |

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### Agriculture

|  |    |
|--|----|
| PRC: Jiang Zemin on Promoting Rural Development [XINHUA] .....   | 40 |
| PRC: Zhu Rongji Urges Further Rural Finance Reforms [XINHUA] .....   | 42 |
| PRC: Agriculture Bank Loans to Farmers Increase by 43 Percent [CHINA DAILY 16 Jul] .....                       | 42 |
| PRC: Legislators Urge Immediate Action To Avert Grain Crisis [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Jul] ..... | 43 |
| *PRC: Anhui Province Reports Summer Crop Area [ANHUI RIBAO 18 Jun] .....                                       | 43 |
| PRC: Guangdong Develops Overseas-Oriented Agriculture [XINHUA] .....   | 43 |
| PRC: Guizhou Leaders on Disaster Fighting, Bumper Harvest [GUIZHOU RIBAO 27 Jun] ....                          | 44 |
| *PRC: Hebei Reports Wheat Procurement [HEBEI RIBAO 22 Jun] .....   | 44 |
| PRC: Heilongjiang Secretary Speaks on Building Potato Base [Harbin Radio] .....                                | 44 |
| PRC: Henan Basically Completes Wheat Harvest [HENAN RIBAO 18 Jun] .....  | 45 |
| PRC: Henan Reports on Summer Grain Purchase [HENAN RIBAO 30 Jun] .....   | 45 |
| PRC: Jiangxi's Early Rice Output Increases [XINHUA] .....  | 45 |
| PRC: Liaoning Commentator's Article on Soil Conservation [LIAONING RIBAO 24 Jun] .....                         | 46 |
| PRC: Yunnan Party Secretary on Farm Resources [YUNNAN RIBAO 25 Jun] .....                                      | 46 |
| *PRC: Zhejiang Fulfills Planned Early Rice Area [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 9 Jun] .....                                   | 48 |

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### Southwest Region

|   |    |
|---|----|
| PRC: Guizhou Governor Transferred to Chemical Industry Ministry [XINHUA] .....          | 49 |
| PRC: Wu Yixia Appointed as Acting Governor of Guizhou [XINHUA] .....                    | 49 |
| PRC: World Bank Loan Boosts Development in Guizhou [XINHUA] .....                       | 49 |
| PRC: Sichuan Capital Provides Internet Service 1 Jul [XINHUA] .....                     | 49 |
| PRC: Tibetan Festival Said Canceled Amid Fears of Unrest [AFP] .....                    | 49 |
| PRC: Yang Chuantang on Party Leadership, Building [XIZANG RIBAO 29 Jun] .....           | 50 |
| PRC: Tibet Leading Cadres Must Conform to 'Strict Requirements' [XINHUA] .....          | 54 |
| PRC: Chen Kuiyuan on Fighting Separatism in Saga County [XIZANG RIBAO 1 Jun] .....      | 55 |
| PRC: Tibet Secretary Promotes Saga Monastery as Good Example [XIZANG RIBAO 1 Jun] ..... | 56 |
| PRC: Tibet Scholars, Officials on Development [Lhasa TV] .....                          | 57 |
| PRC: Raidi Inspects Localities; Stresses Unity [Lhasa TV] .....                         | 59 |



|   |    |
|---|----|
| PRC: Lhasa Holds Meeting To Announce Arrest of Criminals [Lhasa TV] .....     | 61 |
| PRC: Tibet's Private Sector Capital Totals \$24 Million [XINHUA] .....        | 62 |
| PRC: Tibet Holds 75th CPC Founding Anniversary Celebrations [XINHUA] .....    | 62 |
| PRC: Tibet Court President on 'Strike-Hard Struggle' Results [Lhasa TV] ..... | 63 |
| PRC: Tibet Commentary on Crimes During 'Strike-Hard' Period [Lhasa TV] .....  | 63 |
| PRC: Book On Tibet's History Published [XINHUA] .....                         | 64 |
| PRC: CPN Official: Tibet 'Inalienable Part' of Nation [XINHUA] .....          | 64 |
| PRC: Yunnan Meeting on 'Emancipating the Mind' [YUNNAN RIBAO 28 Jun] .....    | 64 |
| PRC: Yunnan Inaugurates Cable Television Station [YUNNAN RIBAO 2 Jul] .....   | 67 |
| PRC: Construction Work on Yunnan's Ports Accelerated [XINHUA] .....           | 67 |

## TAIWAN

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Taiwan: Telecommunications Talks With U.S. Begin [Taiwan Central News Agency WWW] .....                    | 68 |
| Taiwan: Taipei Not To Yield to Beijing's Pressure [Taiwan Central News Agency WWW] .....                   | 68 |
| Taiwan: Foreign Minister Optimistic About Taipei-Paris Ties [Taiwan Central News Agency WWW] .....         | 69 |
| Taiwan: Li Urges Legislature To Scrap Claim Over Mongolia [Taipei Radio] .....                             | 69 |
| Taiwan: President Li Swears in Nine Officials [Taiwan Central News Agency WWW] .....                       | 70 |
| PRC: Editorial Warns 'Time Not Right' for Moving Chiang Remains [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Jul] ..... | 70 |
| *Taiwan: Li Teng-hui's Close Friendship with Wu Hsuan-san Noted [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 23 Mar] .....        | 70 |
| *Taiwan: Hong Kong Journal Examines Taiwan Military Spending [Hong Kong KUANG-CHIAO CHING 16 May] .....    | 72 |
| *Taiwan: KMT Social Reform Program Deemed Absurd [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 11 May] .....                       | 76 |
| *Taiwan: Taiwan Mounts Internet Protest Against China [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 23 Mar] .....                  | 77 |

## HONG KONG & MACAO

### Hong Kong

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Hong Kong: Economic Preparatory Committee Sub-Group Meets in Beijing [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....                    | 79 |
| Hong Kong: Lu Ping Says China Willing To Listen [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Jul] .....                   | 79 |
| Hong Kong: Lu Ping Hopes for Few Changes Among Major Officials in 1997 [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 16 Jul] .....          | 79 |
| Hong Kong: Office Spokesman Calls For Full Basic Law Implementation [XINHUA] .....                                  | 80 |
| Hong Kong: Lo Sees Future of Territory According to 'Rule of Law' [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Jul] ..... | 81 |
| Hong Kong: PC Subgroup Finalizes Proposals on Residency Status [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Jul] .....    | 82 |
| Hong Kong: Democracy Valued by Territory, Says Patten [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 9 July] .....             | 83 |
| Hong Kong: Panel Discusses Plans for Hong Kong Reversion Celebrations [XINHUA] .....                                | 83 |
| Hong Kong: Commander of Future PLA Garrison Arrives in Hong Kong [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....                        | 84 |
| Hong Kong: Editorial Urges XINHUA To Take Action on Complaints [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Jul] .....           | 84 |

**General**

**PRC: Spokesman: Deng Xiaoping in 'Good Health Condition'**

OW1607090796 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0900 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 16 (AFP) — The Chinese Government on Tuesday insisted that Deng Xiaoping was in good condition, following rumours that the ailing patriarch had died just weeks short of his 92nd birthday.

"Deng Xiaoping is in a good health condition," Foreign Ministry spokesman Cui Tiankai told a press conference.

"Should there be any rumours on his health I believe they are entirely unfounded," Cui said.

"I hope there will not be any such rumours which disrupt his peaceful life after retirement," he added.

Last week, rumours of Deng's death swept through Beijing and Shanghai, where they caused jitters on the stock market.

China's paramount leader, who celebrates his 92nd birthday on August 22, has not been seen in public since February 1994, when television pictures showed him looking frail and distracted.

Since then, rumours of his death spring up regularly both in China and abroad.

**PRC: Spokesman: Beijing To Continue Trade Ties With Cuba**

OW1607100196 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0950 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Cui Tiankai said here today that China opposes the "Helms-Burton Act" of the U.S. Government and will continue its economic and trade relations with Cuba.

When asked to comment on the U.S. Government's recently prepared enforcement of the "Helms-Burton Act", Cui said the move is in clear contravention of international law and the norms governing international relations. "Naturally China stands opposed to this move," he noted.

The spokesman continued that in the United Nations, the number of countries that voted in support of Cuba's opposition to the U.S. blockade draft resolution has increased year by year, and the figure came up to 117 in 1995.

"We have all along maintained that no country has the right to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, still

less impose its domestic laws upon other countries," he said.

However, he pointed out, the U.S. is now attempting to impose sanctions upon the personnel and enterprises of a third country conducting normal trade with Cuba, and this has already come under the strong opposition from the international community, including the allies of the U.S.

Facts have proved that the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba does no good to either country, Cui said, expressing the hope that the U.S.-Cuban relations will be eased through dialogues held on an equal footing.

He noted that China has always been opposed to the practice of placing the domestic laws of a certain country above international law. "As China and Cuba are both sovereign states, we will continue to develop our economic and trade relations with Cuba on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods," the spokesman added.

**PRC: Wu Yi: Beijing Positive Toward Trade Liberalization**

OW1607083196 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0745 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Christchurch, NEW ZEALAND, July 16 (XINHUA) — The Chinese government has always held a positive attitude toward the APEC process of trade liberalization.

The remarks were made by Chinese Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Minister Wu Yi today when addressing the APEC ministerial meeting held here.

"We have applied, and will continue to apply the same attitude to the formulation and implementation of the IAP (individual action plan)," she said.

The APEC leaders agreed at their meeting held in Osaka, Japan, last year that each APEC member would table their individual action plan to advance the goal for achieving free and open trade and investment in the Asia and Pacific region by 2020, which was contained in APEC's Bogor Declaration.

"The Chinese government holds that given the diversity within APEC and with various levels of economic development among its members, the IAPs should be determined by members themselves in accordance with the principle of voluntarism established in the APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration of Action," Wu declared.

"We agree to exchange views on each other's IAP among APEC members to enhance mutual understand-

ing, to learn from each other's experience, and to enhance the comparability of these plans. However, comparability is a relative concept, and we are not in favor of any unrealistic and procrustean decisions, and introducing any form of negotiation mechanism into APEC."

She also reiterated the importance of the principle of non-discrimination among APEC members.

"Liberalization measures taken by APEC members in the areas of trade and investment should be implemented among all members in a non-discriminatory manner. Any statement or action that attempts to put domestic laws or regulations above the basic principles of the multilateral trade system and APEC economic cooperation is destructive to the APEC trade and investment liberalization process, and shall therefore be rightfully and firmly opposed and abandoned by all members of APEC," Wu said.

### West Europe

#### PRC: Spokesman Warns Relations To Suffer Over Dalai's UK Visit

OW1507101196 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0953 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 15 (AFP) — China warned Monday that a scheduled address to the British parliament by Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, would damage Sino-British relations.

"By inviting the Dalai Lama to Britain and offering him a forum, the (All Party Parliamentary Group For Tibet) supports and abets the Dalai's splittist activities on British territory," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We have made solemn representations with the British side, and this will have an adverse affect on the Sino-British relationship," he warned, ahead of the Dalai Lama's July 16 address to some 200 MPs [members of parliament] at London's House of Commons.

The British Embassy in Beijing confirmed that China had already made protestations over the Dalai Lama's one-week visit, which was due to start on July 15.

"Tibet is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and Tibet affairs are purely China's internal affairs which brook no interference by any foreign governments, organisations or individuals," the spokesman warned.

Beijing's sensitivity over the Tibet issue was highlighted last month by the upheaval in Sino-German relations that followed the adoption by the Bundestag of a resolution criticizing China's policy in Tibet.

In retaliation, China cancelled a planned visit by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel.

Sino-British relations have been strained for more than two years over the handover of Hong Kong on July 1, 1997, but appear to have improved in recent months, with both sides calling for dialogue and strengthened cooperation in the territory.

#### PRC: Beijing Displeased With UK Invitation to Dalai Lama

OW1607094396 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0933 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) — China today expressed strong displeasure over invitations extended by the Tibet Group of the British House of Commons to the Dalai Lama to visit Britain.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Cui Tiankai said during a routine press conference today that China has already made "solemn representations" on this matter with Britain.

Cui said that Tibet is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory, and the Tibet issue is solely China's internal affairs, which allows no interference from foreign governments, organizations, or individuals.

The Dalai Lama is a political exile who has long been engaged in activities abroad aimed at splitting the motherland and undermining the ethnic harmony of China, the spokesman noted.

He said that by inviting the Dalai Lama to visit Britain and offering him a forum, the Tibet Group of the British House of Commons supports and abets Dalai's activities to split the motherland on the British territory.

"This not only contravenes the norms governing international relations, but also hurts the feelings of the Chinese people, and it will bring about an adverse effect on Sino-British relations. We hereby express our strong dissatisfaction over the matter," Cui said.

### East Europe

#### PRC: Qian Qichen Meets With Polish Defense Minister

OW1107143796 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1355 GMT 11 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that the Chinese Government supports exchanges and cooperation between the armies of China and Poland.

He made the statement this afternoon at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse during a meeting with Polish Minister of National Defense, Stanislaw Dobrzanski.



Qian said China and Poland have a long tradition of exchanges, with relations between the two countries and armies faring smoothly.

He went on to say that despite great changes in the international situation, the two countries have sympathized with and supported each other, sustaining a good cooperative relationship.

Dobrzanski said the Polish Government attaches great importance to its relationship with China, and is willing to enhance the exchanges and cooperation between the armies of the two countries.

The Polish Defense Minister also briefed Qian on Poland's external exchanges. The Chinese Foreign Minister expressed his satisfaction with Poland's efforts in safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

Dobrzanski was invited by Chi Haotian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission and Defense Minister, to visit China.

**PRC: NPC Leader Qiao Shi Meets Polish Defense Minister 11 Jul**

OW1107123696 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1135 GMT 11 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) — Qiao Shi, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with visiting Polish Minister of National Defense Stanislaw Dobrzanski here today.

Qiao said there exists traditional friendship between the people of China and Poland. The two countries have maintained friendly relations and good cooperation for a long period of time, he added.

Noting that China is in favor of developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and between their armed forces, Qiao said "we believe that the Polish armed forces and people share the same aspiration."

He acknowledged that the current visit of Dobrzanski will help push the relations between the two countries and the two armed forces further ahead.

Qiao told the visitor that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and deals with the relations with all countries, including Poland, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He expressed his appreciations for Poland's efforts in developing friendly ties with its neighboring countries, and said that this conforms not only to peace, but to the interests of the Polish people.

Dobrzanski said the Polish government is willing to further strengthen the traditional friendly relations with China.

He noted that his country attaches importance to the economic cooperation and trade ties with China. He added that Poland is ready to increase cooperation with China in safeguarding world peace.

The Polish armed forces hope to further expand the exchanges and cooperation with the Chinese armed forces, the Polish defense minister said.

**Latin America & Caribbean**

**PRC: Navy Chief Visits Brazil, Meets With Counterpart**

OW1607035896 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0231 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brasilia, July 15 (XINHUA) — The commander in chief of the Chinese navy Zhang Lianzhong met here today with Brazilian Navy Minister Mauro Cesar Pereira as part of his four-day official visit.

Zhang's visit is the first ever paid by a commander in chief of the Chinese navy to Latin America.

The two navy chiefs expressed their wishes to strengthen relations between the two countries and navies.

The Chinese navy commander in chief reiterated his invitation to the Brazilian navy minister to visit China. Pereira said he hopes to go to China in 1997.

Pereira also announced that a Brazilian navy training ship will sail to China next year.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Chinese guests visited a Brazilian naval base, boarded the "Inauma" ship and met Brazilian naval generals.

Zhang Lianzhong will end his visit to Brazil tomorrow and head for Argentina to continue his Latin American tour.

**PRC: Navy Commander Ends Visit to Chile 11 Jul**

OW1207041896 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0027 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Santiago, July 11 (XINHUA) — Chinese naval chief Admiral Zhang Lianzhong ended today a four-day official visit to Chile after meeting Chilean defense top officials.

Zhang, commander-in-chief of the Navy of the People's Liberation Army of China, described his visit as satisfactory which was aimed at promoting mutual understanding and exchanging experience with the Chilean navy.

He met Chilean Defense Minister Edmundo Perez Yoma and his Chilean counterpart, Admiral Jorge Martinez Busch. The two sides discussed the development of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between both countries, particularly between both navies.

The Chinese admiral also visited Valparaiso, the biggest Chilean port and seat of the Navy's headquarters.

The commander-in-chief of the Chilean Navy announced he will visit China in the coming months at invitation by the Chinese navy.

Zhang, who arrived here on July 7 in the first leg of a tour of Chile, Brazil and Argentina, departed today for Rio de Janeiro.

**PRC: Shandong Secretary Meets With Uruguay Court President**

*SK1007045996 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of the Supreme People's Court of China, (Marinio), president of the Supreme People's Court of Uruguay, and his entourage arrived in Jinan to begin his four-day friendly visit to the province. Zhao Zhihao, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Peo-

ple's Congress Standing Committee, cordially met with President (Marinio) at the Jinan Zhenzhuquan Guesthouse on the afternoon of 9 July. He also extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests of Uruguay for their visit to the province.

Zhao Zhihao said: Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Uruguay, the two sides have always contacted with each other in a good manner, and economic and trade cooperation between the two countries has been strengthened continuously. The current visit of the president will play a positive role in promoting the exchanges of professional affairs between the two courts and in expediting the work of administering the province by the law and the building of democracy and the legal system.

During the reception, Zhao Zhihao briefed (Marinio) on the province's economic and social development situation. Also, (Marinio) introduced the trying and mediation work of the Uruguayan court.

Also present at the reception were Zhang Zongliang, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Yu Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Wang Yicheng, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

### Political & Social

**PRC: Jiang Zemin Speech on Farming, Rural Work**  
OW1607012496 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0634 GMT 15 Jul 96

[Speech delivered by Jiang Zemin during an inspection of agriculture and rural work in Henan on 4 June: "Strengthening the Status of Agriculture as the Foundation of the National Economy, Deepening Rural Reform, and Promoting All-Round Economic and Social Development in Rural Areas" — first paragraph is XINHUA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) — RENMIN RIBAO today carried a speech delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin while he was inspecting agriculture and rural work in Henan on 4 June. The full text of the speech follows:

The main purpose of my current trip to Henan is to inspect agriculture and rural work. I was very glad to witness throughout my trip the many changes that had taken place in rural Henan and scenes promising a bumper harvest of summer grain. The central task on the agricultural front is to strive for a bumper harvest this year. Last year, the agricultural sector recorded overall growth in output. A good harvest this year will mean an even greater increase in the supply of agricultural products and peasants' incomes, and better conditions for achieving the goal of reining in inflation. Since grain production has a bearing on the overall situation, comrades must always attach great importance to it. At present, we should do a conscientious job of harvesting summer crops and ensure that bumper grain crops are delivered to our hands. Meanwhile, we should attend to summer sowing, try our best to increase autumn grain acreage, improve field management for autumn crops, and strive for an even greater bumper harvest this year.

Here, I would like to express my views on strengthening agriculture and rural work.

#### 1. Always Pay Close Attention to Agriculture, Especially Grain Production

In recent years, the central authorities have repeatedly stressed the need to make agriculture the top priority in all of economic work. I have also repeatedly addressed this issue in recent years. The central authorities have repeatedly underscored the special importance of agriculture, because they are aware of our basic national conditions characterized by a large population and limited arable land and of the overall need to maintain stable national economic and social development. They have also acted out of strategic considerations for maintaining and strengthening our country's independent status in international competition.

In recent years, our country has consistently maintained a fairly rapid pace of national economic development, and the proportion of nonfarming sectors has increased rapidly. Our country is going through the stage of rapid industrialization. Judging by the circumstances in foreign countries, agriculture is often neglected during this stage. In going through this stage of development, the developed countries generally faced two scenarios: 1) At a time of accelerated industrialization, agricultural production declined and agricultural products were mainly imported from foreign countries. After they had initially achieved industrial modernization, they turned their attention to supporting and strengthening agriculture. 2) During the process of industrialization, they always attached importance to agriculture. This not only helped prevent falling agricultural production, it also turned agriculture into an important pillar of the national economy. Ours is a large country with a population of over 1 billion. This basic national condition dictates that our country should strengthen, not weaken, the agricultural sector, especially with respect to grain production, during any stage of economic development. We should attach great importance to agricultural production and always maintain steady growth in grain output. The problem of feeding our country's huge population can only be solved by ourselves. We cannot cherish any unrealistic illusions on this matter. Our country's economic system is going through a period of change. Because of comparative returns and other factors, agriculture can easily land in a disadvantageous position amid market competition if it is not accorded importance and protection. We must be keenly aware of this point. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out keenly: "If the economy goes wrong during the nineties, it is most likely to be in agriculture; if agriculture goes wrong and the problem cannot be solved for many years, overall economic and social development will be seriously affected." In sum, we must strengthen agriculture, pay attention to protecting and supporting agriculture, and ensure the gradual realization of agricultural modernization during the entire process of modernization. We should frequently and repeatedly explain this basic principle to cadres and people. (txt) Here, I would like to address one issue in particular: that is, the major agricultural provinces should fully harness their strengths and take an economic development path that is consistent with their actual conditions. Since the program of reform and opening up was introduced, the major agricultural provinces have made tremendous contributions. The major agricultural provinces in the hinterland have played a crucial role in boosting our country's grain output in recent years. By saying this, I do not mean that economically developed coastal areas can slacken their efforts in grain production and shift their responsibility



ity for maintaining steady growth in grain output to the major agricultural provinces in the hinterland. Economic development accompanied by a decrease in grain production is not the kind of development path that China can afford to take. Nevertheless, this state of affairs does exist to varying degrees in some economically developed areas. In view of this, the central authorities have proposed a governor-responsibility system [sheng zhang fu ze zhi 4164 7022 6298 6307 0455] for the "rice sack." Both coastal and inland areas should tap their potential to increase grain output. While the major agricultural provinces should increase the rate of commercialization for grain, coastal areas should achieve greater self-sufficiency in grain. We should realize that our country still has vast potential for increasing grain output. As long as our guiding ideology is correct and our measures are forceful, we are entirely capable of solving the problem of feeding people throughout the country. Since the major agricultural provinces have relatively more farmland, they have greater potential for increasing output and should make more contributions accordingly.

Here is a question that needs to be addressed further, both in terms of thinking and practice: Is it true that we cannot rely on agriculture in seeking economic development? Are we doomed to suffer if we engage in agricultural production? The key to understanding this issue clearly is to gain a full understanding of the returns on agriculture. The frequently mentioned poor comparative returns on agriculture merely refer to those in crop cultivation, especially the cultivation of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. The irrational system of the past separated agricultural production from the processing and distribution of agricultural products. The returns on agriculture were poor because the gains derived from the value added of agricultural products were not returned to the agricultural sector. The overall returns on agriculture would not be poor if we integrated agricultural production with the processing, transportation, marketing, and comprehensive utilization of agricultural products and engaged in integrated commercial, industrial, and agricultural production. Xiaoying village in Henan's Xiuwu county is a convincing case. While devoting its main energies to agriculture, the village simultaneously carried out crop cultivation, fish breeding, poultry raising and processing, and engaged in integrated commercial, industrial, and agricultural production. It became fairly well-to-do following the development of its collective economy and a substantial improvement in peasants' lives. Although the saying "prosperity cannot be achieved without industrial development" is correct, this does not mean that we will be poor if we engage in agriculture. If we harness the strengths of agriculture; engage in crop cultivation, fishing breeding, poultry rais-

ing, and the processing of agricultural and sideline products as well as industrialize agricultural production, we can increase peasants' incomes and open up rural markets. This will provide a wide scope for developing other sectors. I am not saying that we cannot launch other industrial projects. I only hope that the major agricultural provinces will earnestly utilize and harness their strengths, constantly make new contributions to increasing the output of agricultural products, and explore a successful path for maintaining stable agricultural development amid rapid economic growth.

## 2. Rely on Achieving Two Shifts in Seeking Agricultural Development

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee noted that the key to promoting sustained, rapid, and healthy national economic development lies in achieving two fundamental shifts of overall significance. One is shifting from the planned economic system to the socialist market economic system. The other is shifting from an extensive to an intensive economic growth mode. This was a major policy decision made by the party Central Committee and State Council after fully analyzing the current state and development trend of our country's economy. Agriculture is no exception. We should also pay close attention to achieving these two fundamental shifts in agriculture.

It is in rural areas that our country first carried out economic reform. Although we have achieved universally acknowledged results in reform in rural areas, we cannot say that we have successfully completed this reform. Deepening reform in rural areas in accordance with the need to establish a socialist market economic system remains an arduous, complicated task. Of the contradictions that we currently face in agricultural development, we should closely examine those that constitute structural problems. We need to further deepen reform of the rural operational system, the rural market system, and the system under which the state supports and protects agriculture.

On the rural operational system. Stabilizing and improving the responsibility system, which primarily consists of household contract operations with remuneration linked to output, and the dual management system, which combines household and collective operations, is the party's basic policy toward rural areas. We must uphold this policy over the long term. The way the contract operations of peasant households are combined with unified collective operations points to highly uneven progress in rural areas. This is because our country is large, with different economic development levels in different areas. In some areas, unified collective operations have diminished greatly after peasant households

engaged in contract operations. The collectives basically have no income other than the land. They cannot help with things that individual households cannot handle on their own. Party committees and governments at the next higher level should actively guide these areas and help cadres and people in these areas adopt measures suited to local conditions to gradually set up unified collective operations on the basis of consolidating the contract operations of peasant households. This will provide effective services and support for constantly improving the contract operations of peasant households. This is currently an important task in deepening economic reform in rural areas. Where conditions permit and if the peasants are willing, we should actively guide them to carry out operations on an appropriate scale. However, we must proceed from local conditions, respect peasants' wishes and initiative, and adopt various means; we should never proceed in an exaggerated and superficial way or impose uniformity. In short, as far as the rural operational system is concerned, we should gain a full and profound understanding of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thinking about achieving "two leaps" in rural areas. Besides stabilizing over the long term the responsibility system, which mainly consists of household contract operations with remuneration linked to output, and the dual management system, which combines household and collective operations, we should constantly improve and upgrade them during the course of practice.

On building the rural market system. Currently, the market system in rural areas is very undeveloped. The links between producers and sellers of agricultural products and agricultural means of production are not unimpeded. Producers and consumers gain little benefit because there are too many distribution links and losses in the intermediate stages are heavy. The market is poor at regulating supply and demand, which results in some agricultural products being frequently overstocked and in short supply simultaneously. To serve their own interests, some localities have willfully closed off their markets, thus triggering a buying and selling war over some agricultural products, causing great instability in the market, and leaving peasants puzzled. To solve these problems, we need to further reform the distribution system for agricultural products and agricultural means of production; quicken the pace of building the market system; and expedite reform of the system of supply and marketing cooperatives. Moreover, we should vigorously develop the socialized service system for agriculture; develop the industrial operational mode that integrates commercial, industrial, and agricultural production; guide peasants to develop new forms of association and cooperation; and gradually establish and develop intermediary bodies that are essential for linking peasant households with the market. During the process

of guiding peasants along the path toward the market and strengthening the rural market and service systems, party committees and governments at all levels shoulder important leadership responsibility. County party committees and governments, in particular, must play their guiding and organizing roles in a responsible manner because they are in direct contact with rural areas.

On establishing a system under which the state supports and protects agriculture. We have initially established the system of minimum protective purchase prices for agricultural products, the special grain reserve system, and the risk control fund system. In recent years, these systems have played a certain role in stabilizing grain supply and demand and in protecting the interests of peasants and consumers. However, because of limited financial resources and the fact that these systems have yet to be completely rationalized, the system for supporting and protecting agriculture is still largely immature. Also, what support and protection we have is ineffective. Through constant exploration, we should gradually establish a system with Chinese characteristics to provide strong support and protection to agriculture and to institutionalize and codify this system.

In sum, in many respects, the rural economic system and operational mechanisms are still incompatible with the need to develop the socialist market economy. Therefore, we must continue to deepen reform in rural areas on the basis of stepping up investigations and study and summing up experience during the course of practice.

Why do we stress the need to change the agricultural growth mode? It is because this is also determined by our national conditions. Our country has relatively little natural agricultural resources. Our per-capita share of farmland and water resources is only one-third and one-fourth of the world averages. Our population is still growing, and the demand for agricultural products keeps growing. How should we satisfy the growing demand? While we need to increase input in agriculture, it is evidently impractical to increase input in new resources, especially natural resources, on a large scale. A fundamental solution is to improve efficiency in using resources, increase scientific and technological input in agriculture, and improve the quality of farm workers. This means we must change the agricultural growth mode.

Here, I would like to lay special stress on the fact that leading comrades at all levels should foster a strong consciousness about paying close attention to using land and water resources sparingly. This is of fundamental importance to agriculture and the survival of mankind and is of particularly great importance to our country.



We have drawn up an important strategy for achieving sustainable development. We should understand the importance of using farmland and water resources sparingly within the context of implementing this strategy. Whether in setting up factories or building houses, we should pay attention to using land sparingly. We should cherish every inch of land for the benefit of future generations. "Every square inch of land saved will be left to future generations for farming." No matter how developed our town and township enterprises are, we should still protect farmland and till land. We should make unified plans regarding water resources, manage them in a scientific way, and use them sparingly.

Generally speaking, our country's agriculture is still in an extensive operational mode. Despite our small per-capita share of resources, wasting of resources is rather serious. This problem exists in irrigation and in the application of chemical fertilizers. The effective rate of water use in irrigation is less than 40 percent, while that of applying chemical fertilizers is only 30 percent. These are much lower than the rates in the developed countries. If we do not change this production mode based on high consumption and poor efficiency, it will be difficult for us to continue making input in resources. We must take a strategic view of this matter and show a sense of urgency.

The most important way to change the agricultural growth mode is to develop agriculture through science and education; shift agricultural development onto the path of relying on scientific and technological progress and improving peasants' quality; and expand the role of science and technology in increasing agricultural output. First, we should popularize scientific and technological findings. Only a limited number of the many agriculture-related research findings that our country achieves each year can truly play a role in production. Most of these findings remain in the laboratory or on experimental farms. This state of affairs has primarily been caused by two factors. 1) The system for popularizing the findings of agrotechnology is still immature. 2) Peasants' scientific and educational levels are still fairly low. To resolve these two problems, we should adopt various means to encourage agriculture-related scientific and technological workers to carry out technological research and popularize technological findings in rural areas, and to support them in these endeavors. At the same time, we should begin reforming and readjusting the educational system in rural areas and run primary and secondary vocational technical schools for training large numbers of junior and senior technical and managerial personnel, which are badly needed in rural areas. We should also intensify the training of peasants in practical technologies. Changing the agricultural growth mode is not only

a matter of improving the input-output ratio in agriculture, but it is also an important matter involving the shift from traditional farming to modern farming and the realization of agricultural modernization. I hope you will understand the great, far-reaching significance of changing the agricultural growth mode within this context.

### 3. There Should Be Coordinated Economic and Social Development in Rural Areas

To maintain coordinated economic and social development and create a civilized social environment of unity and stability is the inevitable requirement for smoothly carrying out reform, opening up, and modernization construction. As 80 percent of the people in China live in the countryside, the state of social condition in the countryside can have a decisive influence on the development of the country as a whole as well as social development. As a whole, the present economic situation in China's countryside is good, and there is social stability in the countryside, but some problems that must not be overlooked also exist. The problem of "being tough on the one hand while being soft on the other hand" in practical work still exists in some areas. This means that they pay more attention to the building of a material civilization than to the building of a spiritual civilization or that they give more weight to economic construction than to social development. In some areas, the social atmosphere is bad; public order is deteriorating. Therefore, the masses there lack a sense of safety. If these problems are not resolved, they will seriously affect social stability, and it will be very difficult to develop the rural economy. The realization of a comfortable standard of living in the countryside means that not only economic income but also the building of a spiritual civilization and social development should reach this standard. Therefore, in our rural work we must uphold the principle of "grasping two links at the same time, attaching equal importance to both," vigorously strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, the development of democracy and the legal system, and the building of grass-roots organizations in the countryside, and make active efforts to promote coordinated social and economic development in rural areas. At present, efforts should be made to grasp the following tasks:

First, we should strengthen ideological and political education among peasants, using patriotism, collectivism, and socialist ideology to dominate the ideological and cultural sphere in the countryside. This is a fundamental task of strengthening the building of a spiritual civilization in the countryside. We should conduct education on patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and hard struggle among peasants by adopting vivid forms liked by the



masses; strive to publicize knowledge of the socialist market economy, of science, and laws among peasants; strengthen their faith in taking the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; and enhance their ideological and moral qualities and their scientific and cultural levels. Only by doing these tasks well can we enable peasants to consciously and effectively resist unhealthy social tendencies. We should see that backward and ignorant things, including feudalistic superstitions and feudalistic patriarchal clan activities have been revived in some rural areas. To deal with this problem, party committees and governments at all levels and leading cadres at all levels must remain sober, conduct propaganda and education among peasants in a clear-cut manner and with perfect assurance; and help them enhance their ability to distinguish between what is good and bad, what is beautiful and ugly, what is progressive and backward, and what is civilized and ignorant. We should also use administrative and legal means to resolutely put a stop to various kinds of bad practices, so as to create a civilized, healthy, forward-moving, and good social atmosphere in the countryside.

Second, we must make vigorous efforts to improve public order in the countryside in conjunction with the current "strike-hard" struggle. Waging a "strike-hard" struggle constitutes a major plan of the party Central Committee and State Council and represents the strong wish of the people. Without vigorously improving public order and cracking down hard on all kinds of serious crimes, we cannot maintain social stability and ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and modernization. People have applauded the "strike-hard" struggle. We must resolutely carry this struggle through to the end. We should strike a relentless blow at highway robbers that commit crimes in rural areas and run wild in local communities, as well as criminal gangs that commit hooliganism, robbery, and theft, so as to safeguard social stability in rural areas and ensure that peasants live and work in peace and contentment. The "strike-hard" struggle should be carried out in both urban and rural areas and should be integrated with efforts to strengthen controls over the floating population in rural areas and to improve all facets of public order in the countryside. We should strengthen the building of public security and judicial personnel as well as the building of grass-roots public order maintaining organizations in rural areas. We should maintain their purity and enhance their combat ability.

Third, we must make earnest efforts to lessen peasants' burdens and properly handle our relations with peasants. The current issue of peasants in some areas having to bear excessive burdens has become a major factor affecting the party's relations with peasants and upsetting

stability in rural areas. Arbitrarily increasing peasants' burdens goes against the guideline, which the Central Committee has time again stressed, that we must arouse peasants' initiative through protecting their legitimate rights and interests. Lessening or increasing peasants' burdens is absolutely not an issue of getting more money or less money from them; it is an issue of protecting or hurting peasants' initiative, an issue of promoting or obstructing the development of productive forces in rural areas, and an issue of gaining or losing peasants' trust and support. We must understand that the issue of lessening peasants' burdens is a political issue and one that affects our party's objectives and the stability of our political power in the rural areas. While the issue of peasants' excessive burdens has many causes — such as grass-roots cadres' work style, or fragile collective economies — the problem is primarily caused by higher authorities' unrealistically high and overeager demands. Thus, to lessen peasants' burdens, we must make sure that grass-roots cadres in the rural areas change their work style and that efforts must be made to strengthen rural areas' collective economies. What is more, we must deal with the problem of government departments handing down assignments and arbitrarily demanding contributions. We must be determined to do away those target-hitting and upgrading projects carried out under various names and firmly control peasants' actual burdens to the limits set by the state.

Fourth, we must strengthen the grass-roots organizations and collective economies in the rural areas. The construction of rural grass-roots organizations is an important foundation-engineering project for building the party and our political power. When grass-roots organizations are weak and demoralized, not only will they fail to boost the economy, they will also weaken and upset the foundation that the party has established among the masses and affect the overall scheme of the party and the state. The construction of rural areas' grass-roots organizations should be intensified in an all-around and sustained manner in accordance with the party Central Committee's plan and requirements. To do a good job in building village-level organizations, priority should be given to making sure they are "sound in five respects" [wu ge hao 0063 0020 1170]. The actual performance of various localities shows that they have to meet two key requirements: first, "having people to take charge," and second, "having money to operate." "Having people to take charge" means that village party branches and village committees must have good leading bodies. They must, in particular, have proper village party branch secretaries. Politically strong, honest, ethical, fair-minded, and capable personnel who have the genuine support of party members and the masses should be chosen and placed on these leading bodies. Education for town and

township party members and cadres should be intensified. They should be organized to study theories and the party constitution so that they will have higher ideological and political awareness. We should also do a good job in training and developing party members from among outstanding and young activists. This is a major issue having a close bearing on whether we have the people to succeed our cause in the rural areas. "Having money to operate" means that collective village-level economies must be strong in a certain way. When collective economies are not strong in a certain way, the village-level organizations will hardly have the material resources for serving the masses' production and livelihood, and grass-roots organizations can hardly demonstrate their cohesion, rallying power, and combat effectiveness. As I see it, the way lies in making great efforts to develop town and township enterprises, especially collective enterprises, while paying attention to improving agriculture. Developing town and township enterprises is a revolutionary reform with far-reaching significance for rural construction. Only when we have set up town and township enterprises can we have placements for rural areas' surplus laborers and build affluent rural areas; can we support agriculture with industry, invest more in agriculture, and bring about agricultural modernization; and can we do an even better job in strengthening the collective economies, build stronger grass-roots party and government organizations in the rural areas, and broaden the ways that rural areas can achieve common prosperity.

**PRC: Deng Xiaoping Much Thinner, But 'Nowhere Near Death'**

*HK1607063196 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jul 96 p 7*

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Patriarch Deng Xiaoping has lost considerable weight but is otherwise in no imminent danger of death, an informed source in Beijing said yesterday.

Mr Deng had grown "much thinner" than was evident in his last released photograph, which showed a gaunt figure watching the fireworks on National Day on October 1, 1994, he said.

Although the patriarch, who turns 92 on August 22, had stopped taking part in affairs of state, "he is far from being in the state of a 'vegetable' as has been rumoured in Beijing and reported in the foreign media," the source said.

"Mr Deng still sees visitors on his better days. And on those occasions, he can recognise his relatives and associates."

The source said that while it was possible Mr Deng could live beyond July 1, 1997, it was unlikely he would be in Hong Kong to witness the transition.

His daughter Deng Lin said recently her father would only come to Hong Kong if the Chinese Government deemed it "a necessity". The source said Ms Deng's statement had been approved by central authorities.

Despite the recent rumours, Mr Deng's family members have not changed their travel schedules because of fears of a sudden deterioration of his health.

Western diplomats in Beijing said Mr Deng's large team of doctors and nurses had, since earlier this year, intensified their medical care.

The treatment, for Parkinson's disease and other ailments, consisted of Western and herbal Chinese medicines.

Meanwhile, Chinese authorities have launched an inquiry to find who spread the rumours last week about Mr Deng's death or impending death. It is believed the rumours came from people in Shanghai who wanted to influence the stock markets.

Official documents in the past year have warned of "hostile foreign forces" and unfriendly media in Hong Kong and abroad floating Deng rumours for political or commercial reasons.

Political observers in Beijing said Mr Deng met briefly with President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng on his birthday last year, but would probably pass his birthday in a quieter fashion this time.

**PRC: Jiang Theory on Politics Reportedly Challenged by Qiao Shi**

*HK1107054896 Hong Kong SING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 11 Jul 96 p A2*

["Special article" by reporter Kuang Tung-chou (6782 0681 5297): "Jiang Zemin's Authority and Theory Have Been Challenged"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Since CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin's theory on paying attention to politics was released in its entirety as a principal document marking the party's birthday on 1 July, quite a few people in Beijing have sensed that the political atmosphere now is heavier than it was before. News from Beijing has it that the senior hierarchy has not reached a consensus on the question of paying attention to politics and that some people have even openly claimed that what is really lacking in China is the stress on the legal system rather than politics.



As major documents marking the 75th anniversary of the party's birthday, Jiang's speeches, "Strive To Build a High-Quality Contingent of Cadres" and "On Paying Attention to Politics," have been published in the party's birthday celebration period. But there have been no dissenting voices because other principal leaders of the senior hierarchy did not make important speeches to mark the party's birthday in spite of the fact they have been in the country. Such a well-orchestrated arrangement on the part of the CPC has further enforced and highlighted Jiang's status as the core in the party.

In his articles Jiang says that paying attention to politics is by no means a return to the previous "leftist" practice, still less is it, nor shall it be, a movement. But people sense from the frequent political studies and massive political propaganda on the official media a heavier political atmosphere than before and the political pressure has also increased imperceptibly.

According to news from Beijing, Qiao Shi, a forceful party figure taking charge of the National People's Congress, does not identify the theory of paying attention to politics. He challenges the stress on politics as placing politics above law and placing the CPC above the state and the people's congress. For years the outside world has regarded Qiao as Jiang's main contender within the party and therefore will not be surprised if Qiao really has differing views on Jiang's theory of paying attention to politics which has an obvious political overtone.

Jiang also attributes the increasingly serious corruption among cadres, such as abusing power to seek personal gain and perverting justice for a bribe, to the failure to pay attention to politics. Many people in Beijing take a skeptical attitude towards this. As a young cadre pointed out, what is even more lacking in China is the legal system. The prevalence of corruption has been caused by the lack of checks and supervision on power and the failure to observe the law. In his view, it would be better to pay attention to the legal system than to politics.

According to a source, the present heavier political atmosphere in Beijing probably has something to do with some important meetings soon to be held one after another. It has been rumored in recent days that there will be unexpected personnel changes at the CPC's Sixth Plenary Session scheduled for September; there will also be some high-level personnel adjustments at many central ministries and commissions, as well as some provinces and municipalities, in the near term. As this involves the transition of power, the atmosphere has become increasingly tense and mysterious.

It is learned that although Jiang has stressed the development of the economy as the greatest politics, many people still have a lot of misgivings about his demand

to make a basic distinction between Marxism and non-Marxism on some issues.

**PRC: Article Urges Wholehearted Service to People**  
*HK1007013096 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO*  
*in Chinese 3 Apr 96 p 6*

[Article by Jie Lixuan (6043 6849 6513): "Always Uphold the Basic Aim of Wholehearted Service to the People—Draw a Line Between Wholehearted Service to the People on the One Hand and Ultra- Individualism and Abuse of Power for Personal Gain on the Other"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Serving the people heart and soul is the basic aim of the CPC, and this differentiates the CPC from all political parties of the exploiting class. As early as over one century ago, the "Communist Manifesto" solemnly announced: The proletarian movement is designed to serve the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people"; "communists do not have any interests that are not shared by the proletariat as a whole." Comrade Mao Zedong briefly summarized this basic idea of Marxism in the expression "serving the people heart and soul," which has been accepted by the whole party and Army and has become the most fundamental departure point for every word and deed of our party and Army. Through the efforts of Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, "serving the people heart and soul"—as a brand new world outlook, an outlook on life, and a sense of values—has become the source of strength of selfless work and struggle of Chinese communists and our officers and men. It has been disseminated from within the party and Army to society and has been regarded by the public as a basic moral standard, helping foster favorable social values. Historical facts have proved that serving the people heart and soul highlights the essence of our party and Army and is the essence of the fine tradition of our party and Army. It must be handed down from generation to generation.

With the introduction of reform and opening up as well as the development of a socialist market economy, however, the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people has faced new conditions and challenges. Clearly differentiating the principle of wholeheartedly serving the people from ultra-individualism and the bad practice of abusing power for personal gain and firmly upholding the basic aim of our party and Army have constituted new tasks for strengthening ideological and political building under the new situation.

To differentiate wholehearted service to the people from ultra-individualism and abuse of power for personal gain, we must first of all get a clear understanding of whether or not the aim of serving the



people heart and soul should be upheld under the situation of developing a socialist market economy. Some people are of the view that the market economy is driven by self-interest and is egoistic in nature, so individualism is certainly in vogue under the market economy, while the spirit of wholehearted service to the people advocates benefiting others, so it is "out of tune with the times" under the market economy. This view is clearly mistaken. Our party is the vanguard of the working class and is the loyal representative of the interest of the people of various nationalities throughout China. Our Army is the people's army under the absolute leadership of the party. This basic quality and aim of our party and Army means that we must uphold the principle of serving the people heart and soul at any time and under any circumstances. Again, it must not be forgotten that the market economy we are building up is a socialist market economy. Under the socialist market economy, though interests serve as a indispensable driving force and there are various interest groups, the basic aim of the economy is still to strive for the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people and to meet their increasing material and cultural needs. This is because the socialist market economy is combined with the basic socialist system and is an organic component of the drive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. **Developing a socialist market economy is totally in keeping with, rather than contradictory to, the principle of serving the people heart and soul.** Since the introduction of the reform and opening-up program, our overall national strength has rapidly grown, and the people's living standards have been constantly improved. This has convincingly proved that the process of establishing and improving the socialist market economy is the process under which our party has continued to implement the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly under the new historical conditions and has thus brought greater interests and substantial benefits to the people. An economic system dominated by the public ownership of the means of production and governed by the principle of distribution to each according to his work means that the people of the whole country have basically identical interests under the socialist economy. Such an economic basis also means that our principal social ideology must be composed of socialism, collectivism, and patriotism. The spirit of serving the people heart and soul is precisely the concentrated expression and distillation of the social ideology. In turn, the spirit of wholehearted service to the people, which represents a lofty outlook on the value of life, provides a powerful ideological and moral guarantee and enormous spiritual driving force for the healthy development of the socialist market economy and comprehensive develop-

ment of society. It is in this dialectical way that the economic basis for the socialist market economy integrates with the dominant role played by the principle of serving the people heart and soul in the enterprise of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Naturally, the market economy itself shows the strong tendency toward interests and the market mechanism always urges the producers and operators of commodities to seek maximum profits, so actual life easily brings out individualism and the worship of money. But this should not become an excuse for giving up the spirit of wholehearted service to the people. Quite the contrary, as we further develop the socialist market economy and give more play to the economic lever in the economic field, there will be all the more need for us to persist in the correct orientation of the outlook on life and the sense of values and to encourage wholehearted service to the people and the spirit of selfless devotion. If we let the profit-before-everything mentality and behavior go unchecked and allow ultra-individualism to become logical, reasonable, and legal, not only will the healthy development of the socialist market economy be held up, but various serious social problems will also ensue. In Western countries, where the market economy has been highly developed, individualistic values have peaked, and various kinds of decadent sentiments, moral depravity, mutual suspicion and deception, murder, violence, and other criminal activities have also reached an alarming level. Western thinkers and statesmen have sighed in sorrow over this situation, saying: "A society regarding self-satisfaction as the code of conduct has become a society free of moral restraints." We must maintain sharp vigilance against the possible negative effect of the market economy. Only by vigorously encouraging the spirit of wholehearted service to the people and further promoting ideological and cultural progress can we prevent similar tragedies from happening in our country. In short, we must have a firm conviction that despite any changes in social and historical conditions, the situation, and our tasks, we must unswervingly uphold the aim of serving the people heart and soul.

**To draw a line between wholehearted service to the people on the one hand and ultra-individualism and abuse of power for personal gain on the other, it is necessary to adopt a correct approach to personal interests.** Personal interest is an objective existence. In the past, we have committed the "leftist" mistake of refusing to acknowledge reasonable personal interests. We must always keep this historical lesson in mind. But the current problem is that some people pursue individualism in a big way, benefiting themselves at the expense of others and the public. They even go so far as to violate discipline and laws and barter away

both personal and national dignity, losing all sense of shame and stopping at nothing. In the war years and during a fairly long period after liberation, individualism was considered despicable among our revolutionary ranks. If someone was criticized for individualism, he would regard it as something to be ashamed of. But some people are openly asking their superiors for fame, gain, and official positions "without their faces turning red or their hearts beating any faster." Such a mentality and behavior, confusing right with wrong and beauty with ugliness, has nothing in common with our recognition of personal interests. **Reasonable personal interests should be gained either by honest labor rather than by fraud, force, or trickery; by means permitted by laws and discipline rather than by ignoring party regulations and military discipline or perverting justice; or on the premise that state, collective, and other people's interests will not be jeopardized. Otherwise, the people involved will fall into the quagmire of ultra-individualism.** Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Everyone should have certain material interests, but this in no way means they should work for their own material interests to the detriment of state, collective, and other people's interests, nor should everyone be encouraged to be intent on nothing but 'money.' If everyone only takes care of his personal interests, what difference is there between socialism and capitalism?" In our socialist society, personal, collective, and state interests basically coincide with the personal interests being embraced by collective and state interests. While serving other people, the collective, and the state, one is served in every way by others, the collective, and the state. This is a fact experienced by everyone always and everywhere. So our party has consistently encouraged collectivism, "all for one and one for all", imbuing every social member with the spirit of "serving the people," and submitting personal interests to collective and state interests when the former contradict the latter. Our forefathers advocated "being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts," so party members and all levels of cadres should all the more be strict with themselves, should proceed in all cases from the interests of the people, and should personally display communist ideas and morals. They should set an example of being just and unselfish, of putting the interest of others before their own, and of willingly giving their all without claiming rewards.

To clearly differentiate wholehearted service to the people from ultra-individualism and abuse of power for personal gain, it is necessary to uphold the principle of serving the overall and long-term interest of the people of the whole country and to oppose selfish departmentalism or small-group mentality, which

**only takes care of the narrow interests of their own department or region.** Since reform and opening up, the establishment and improvement of a socialist market economy has changed the centralized control over revenues and expenditures formed under the planned economy, as well as the original relationship among various departments and various regions with regard to the distribution of benefits; besides, enterprises have turned into relatively independent economic entities through reform and contradict each other in terms of interests because of competition. In practical economic activities, to safeguard their partial and small group's interests, some regions and departments tend to adopt a pragmatic attitude toward the central government's macro policies and orders or even "take countermeasures against central policies," disregarding orders and bans from the top. This, in fact, is magnified individualism and another manifestation of ultra-individualism. Such behavior prompted by selfish departmentalism and small-group mentality, which reflects small-peasant mentality and the mentality of feudal separationist rule formed on the basis of a long-term natural economy, runs counter to our party's aim of serving the people heart and soul and also presents an obstacle to the formation and normal development of a unified socialist market. It may temporarily bring certain economic benefits to them, but from a long-term viewpoint, it will not only harm overall interests but will also harm their own interests. So while stressing the need to give full consideration to reasonable interests and demands of regions and departments, the party Central Committee has always emphasized that unified central leadership must be strengthened and that central authority preserved. All localities and departments must conscientiously be subordinated to and take into account overall interests and correctly exercise the necessary powers entrusted to them by the state. No local or departmental interests detrimental to state interests are allowed, and no excessive decentralization of each going his own way is allowed. **Our Army is the people's armed forces under the absolute leadership of the party. We must correctly understand and handle the relationship between the building up of national defense and economic development, firmly submit ourselves to and serve the overall interest of the country's economic construction, conscientiously act in line with the overall interests, and implement the instructions and orders of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission in an exemplary way.**

To draw a line between wholehearted service to the people and ultra-individualism and abuse of power for personal gain, the most important thing for all levels of cadres to do is to prevent introducing the



principle of "exchange of equal values" practiced under the market economy into the field of political activities and to do a good job in exercising their powers. In the process of economic operations, the principle of exchange of equal values is a basic aspect of economic activity. But society is a broad spectrum embracing economic, political, military, and cultural systems, and the principle of exchange of values cannot be indiscriminately applied to fields other than the economic one. Comrade Jiang Zemin has clearly pointed out: "To develop a socialist commodity economy, it is necessary to attach importance to and apply the law of value in the economic field and to follow the principle of exchange of values, but the principle can in no way be introduced into inner-party political activities." Some of our leading cadres, however, have gone against his serious advice. By making use of their powers, they worked for their own interests and those of their relatives and friends by hook or by crook, and they followed the principle of exchanging services for benefits with more services for more benefits, with the result that their powers totally changed into bargaining chips in "exchange of equal values." These people have forgotten where their powers have come from and for what purpose they should exercise their powers. Comrade Mao Zedong said during the war years: "To seek liberation, the people grant power to those who can represent them and can honestly serve them. These people are none other than us communists." After the founding of the republic, he repeatedly reminded all levels of party-member cadres: Who has given us powers? It is the working class and the broad masses of peasants—namely, the laboring people who account for over 95 percent of the whole population—who have given us powers. Many facts have proved that if the power in the hands of cadres of the ruling party integrates with the spirit of wholehearted service to the people, the power will bring benefit to the people; on the contrary, if the power integrates with ultra-individualism, it will inevitably harm the country and the people. So the broad masses of our cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, must set higher demands on themselves, firmly adhering to the aim of serving the people heart and soul and guarding against individualism. We must "conduct ourselves with dignity, examine ourselves, warn ourselves against making mistakes, and encourage ourselves" as demanded by Comrade Jiang Zemin and heed warnings from such negative teachers as Wang Baoshan. We must often ask ourselves who has given us our powers, whether we have lived up to the expectations of the party and the people, for whom we should exercise those powers, whether we can change our powers into capital for gaining personal

benefits, how we have exercised those powers, and whether we have exerted our utmost to do good deeds or solid things for the people. Like Comrades Kong Fansen and Li Guoan, we should keep the party's cause and the masses in mind, prove ourselves to be fine cadres of the party and the people, and always preserve the true political qualities and great spirit of communists.

#### PRC: CPC Commends Party Organs, Workers

OW1007001896 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 30 Jun 96

["Decision of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department Dated 28 June 1996 on Commending Advanced Grass-Roots Party Organizations and Outstanding Party Workers"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) — Since the convening of the 14th CPC Congress, grass-roots party organizations and party workers in the nation have upheld Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics; comprehensively enhanced party building by closely following the party's basic line; undergone trials and tests and scored remarkable results in the course of deepening reform, expanding opening up, establishing the socialist market economic system, realizing two fundamental shifts, promoting the building of two civilizations and overall social progress. A large number of advanced grass-roots party organizations and party workers emerged. To set examples, encourage healthy trends, further promote the building of the ranks of grass-roots party organizations, party members, and cadres, encourage grass-roots party organizations and party workers to become combat fortresses and to play leading roles in realizing the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the long-term target for the year 2010, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department has decided to commend 500 advanced grass-roots party organizations including, the Handan Steel Group's party committee and 500 outstanding party workers, including Ni Zhengliang and conferred on them the honorary titles of "national advanced grass-roots party organizations" and "national outstanding party workers."

The experience and deeds of these advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party workers fully reflect the essence and major trend among the party's various levels of organizations, party members, and cadres. They signify the high quality and spiritual outlook of the Chinese Communists. They are typical representatives of the times. All levels of party organizations, party workers, and party members in the nation are urged to emulate them.



It is necessary to study the advanced grass-roots party organizations, which, centering on the party's basic line, persist in carrying out party work, enhance party building, serve the party's central task, apply practical experience gained from grass-roots party organization work to fulfill their units' task. It is necessary to study their persistence in studying new situations and solving new problems with the spirit of reform, their skill in summing up experience, their courage in adopting innovative undertakings, their constant improvement of the contents of grass-roots party organizations' activities and of work methods. It is necessary to study their persistence in strict management of the party, their efforts to perfect democratic centralism, their efforts to enforce rules on party life, their enforcement of party discipline, their promotion of healthy trends, their rejection of negative and corrupt phenomena, their enhancement of education and management of party members and supervision over party members and cadres, their constant efforts to enhance grass-roots party organizations' capability to solve their own contradictions; as well as to study their persistence in doing well their routine work, their planning, their foresight, their timely solution of existing and knotty problems, and their constant raising of the level in grass-roots party organization building.

It is necessary to emulate outstanding party workers' convictions in communist ideals and in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, their persistence in the correct political direction and political stance, their political firmness in upholding the party's basic theory, line, and policies. It is necessary to emulate their fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, their close ties to the masses, their care for the well-being of the masses, their safeguarding of the masses' interests, their placing the interests of the party and the people ahead of others, their ability to bear hardships first and to enjoy comforts last, their honest performance of official duties, and their excellent work style of hard struggle and spirit of devotion. It is necessary to emulate their determination to work for reform and opening up; their devotion to the cause of modernization; their ability to emancipate their minds, to seek truth from facts, to persist in truth, to correct mistakes; their devotion to party building and to their work; their down-to-earth attitude and innovative spirit. It is necessary to study their willingness to obey party organizations, to abide by party discipline, to help maintain party unity; their uprightness, their consistency in words and deeds, their strict self-discipline, their ability to set examples, their boldness in assuming responsibility in crucial moments, and their lofty quality and dauntless spirit.

At present, China is in an important historical period of inheriting the past and ushering in the future and of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. Not only is the party faced with new situations and tasks in party building, it is also confronted with new issues and tests. The CPC Central Committee Organization Department hopes that commended advanced party grassroots organizations and outstanding party workers will treasure the honor given to them, be humble, act with caution, guard against arrogance, and that they will do an even better job so as to make even greater contributions to the reform and construction cause. All grass-roots party organizations, party members, and party workers in the nation should hold the commended advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party workers up as examples, and, guided by Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and by the party's basic line, and also rallying closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, greatly step up grass-roots party organization building, raise the quality of party members and cadres, enhance party's cohesiveness and combat strength, and strive to realize the grand cross-century target! [passage omitted on listing of 1,000 commended advanced grassroots party organizations and outstanding party workers]

**PRC: Zhu Rongji Urges Building Efficient Taxation Contingent**

OW1007150896 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1450 GMT 10 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chongqing, July 10 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji has urged that efforts should be made to build an efficient and honest taxation contingent, with modern managerial expertise and technical know-how.

In a written speech addressed to a national conference on tax collection in Chongqing City of Sichuan Province today, Zhu said that the reform of China's taxation system over the past three years was "successful and correct."

He stressed the need to step up the reform, improve the country's taxation system, and crack down on all kinds of tax evasion and fraud.

"The crux of the matter lies in building a highly efficient and honest taxation contingent with modern managerial expertise and technical means," he said.

**PRC: Ren Jianxin Addresses Meeting on Crime Drive**

OW0907013796 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1003 GMT 30 Jun 96

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320)  
and XINHUA reporter Liu Bin (0491 2430)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Chengde, 30 Jun (XINHUA) — With the party central committee's approval, a national meeting was held in Chengde city, Hebei Province today to discuss the issues of carrying out the "strike-hard" campaign in a thoroughgoing and sustained manner and of strengthening work at the grass-roots level to improve all facets of public order.

The main business of the meeting is to relay and study the guidelines of the central party committee's important instructions; sum up and exchange experience in the previous stage of the "strike-hard" campaign and in strengthening work at the grass-roots level to improve all facets of public order; study solutions to existing problems; and make specific plans for carrying out the third stage of the current joint "strike-hard" campaign, for persistently carrying forward the "strike-hard" campaign, and for strengthening work at the grass-roots level to improve all facets of public order.

The party central committee attaches great importance to the current "strike-hard" campaign and to the need to carry it out in a thoroughgoing and sustained manner. On 19 and 20 June, the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau heard a report by the Central Commission on Politics and Law regarding the situation in the previous stage of the "strike-hard" campaign and suggestions for carrying out work in the next stage. They issued many an important instruction. Recently, Comrade Jiang Zemin issued important instructions on holding this meeting.

At the meeting, Shu Huaide, member of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security and secretary general of the Central Commission on Politics and Law, relayed the gist of the important instructions recently issued by the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau regarding the current "strike-hard" campaign and the need to strengthen work at the grass-roots level to improve all facets of public order.

It has been learned that immediately after the central party committee made the major policy decision to launch a joint "strike-hard" campaign nationwide, party committees and governments at all levels began to make arrangements, with top party and government leaders

personally directing the campaign and taking swift action. The campaign progressed smoothly and yielded remarkable results. A number of major cases of a serious nature that had had adverse effects were solved one after another; a large number of serious criminal offenders, including fugitives, were arrested; many lawbreaking criminal gangs, including organized criminal gangs, were eradicated; many recreational centers that engaged in illicit and criminal activities were shut down; and a large number of firearms, ammunition, and restricted cutting implements were confiscated.

At the meeting, Ren Jianxin, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, secretary of the Central Commission on Politics and Law, and chairman of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security, pointed out: The joint "strike-hard" campaign that is being carried out nationwide has proceeded swiftly and vigorously, and high-quality work has been done in this respect. The actual results are better than expected. Besides combating crime and improving public order, the campaign has played a positive role in safeguarding social stability. The campaign has enjoyed the enthusiastic support of all social sectors, won acclaim from the people, and met with favorable comment in the international community. This is mainly because party committees and governments at all levels attach great importance to it and have exercised strong leadership. Public security and judicial departments have spared no effort to make meticulous, well-focused plans and launched a powerful, effective propaganda drive to provide correct guidance.

Ren Jianxin said: In accordance with the overall arrangements for the current joint "strike-hard" campaign, various localities carried out the first two stages of the campaign in late April and late May. The third stage of the campaign is being or will soon be carried out. The current stage of the campaign is aimed at deepening the previous two stages and will tackle thorny problems. It is a decisive battle that will determine whether the "strike-hard" campaign will achieve the desired results. Party committees and governments at all levels should always provide effective leadership over the "strike-hard" campaign. In particular, they should attach great importance to strengthening leadership over the third campaign and earnestly prevent a slackening of efforts at lower levels despite attention at higher levels and the failure to carry the campaign through to the end.

In making specific arrangements for the third campaign, Ren Jianxin said: We should further carry out extensive and intensive publicity to mobilize the masses; cadres, workers, and staff members in various departments and units; and residents at the grass-roots level in urban and rural areas to provide leads and inform against and ex-



pose criminals. We should institute various preventive systems to plug the sources of crime, achieve new breakthroughs in solving major cases, and organize special manpower to track down fugitives who have committed serious crimes. We should do more work among fugitives' families and people who know the real story, especially among grass-roots cadres and people who have access to inside information by imposing party and government discipline on them and by encouraging them to actively cooperate with public security and judicial departments in urging fugitives to surrender to the authorities. We should take strong measures to ferret out criminal gangs and evil hooligan forces who have gone into hiding, especially those who are involved with people in the inner circles. In some cases, higher competent departments should send work groups to the grass-roots level to exercise supervision. We should expedite the process of holding preliminary hearings, approving arrests, filing lawsuits, and holding trials. We should mete out stiff and swift punishment in accordance with the law to those serious criminal offenders who were arrested during the "strike-hard" campaign so that we have more breakthroughs to show to the masses.

Ren Jianxin stressed: During the current intensive, joint "strike-hard" campaign, all localities should basically achieve the following primary goals: 1. Making substantial progress in solving major cases, tracking down fugitives, and combating criminal gangs; 2) effectively improving public order in some areas where the law-and-order situation is bad, so that there will be noticeable changes in the situation and satisfaction will be brought to people in all circles; 3) initially solving glaring local law-and-order problems and social ills; 4) deflating criminals' arrogance and increasing people's sense of security and their enthusiasm in fighting criminals.

On carrying out the "strike-hard" campaign persistently and implementing measures to improve all facets of public order, Ren Jianxin maintained: Fighting against crime is a long-term, arduous task. We must carry it out persistently over the long term on a regular basis. Depending on the future law-and-order situation, we should carry out a joint, intensive campaign across the nation that is similar to the current one at regular intervals. Over the long term, to truly solve law-and-order problems, we should carry out the "strike-hard" campaign in a thoroughgoing and sustained manner and fully implement measures to improve all facets of public order. This is the basic way to achieve long-term social stability.

Ren Jianxin urged all localities to carry out the "strike-hard" campaign while at the same time implementing the measures to improve all facets of public order.

Zhang Siqing, vice chairman of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security and procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, chaired today's meeting.

Leading comrades in charge of public security and judicial work from various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and comrades in charge of public security departments, procuratorial organs, and courts attended the meeting.

**PRC: Central Officials on Protracted Crackdown**

*OW0907040496 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1358 GMT 1 Jul 96*

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320) and XINHUA reporter Li Bin (2621 2430): "Persons in Charge of the Relevant Central Departments Point Out the Need To Carry Out an In-Depth and Protracted Crackdown"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shijiazhuang, 1 Jul (XINHUA) — At an ongoing national conference in Hebei's Shijiazhuang on carrying out an in-depth and protracted crackdown and strengthening comprehensive management over the social order, people in charge of the relevant central departments pointed out the need to conscientiously study important central instructions in light of their specific conditions, to perform their jobs well, to resolutely strike hard, to consolidate and develop the achievements in the crackdown, and to use these achievements to bring about a turn for the better in social order.

Gao Changli, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, said at the conference that people's courts will undertake arduous tasks in the current strike-hard campaign. People's courts will fully display their functions in trying cases and carry out an in-depth and protracted crackdown. They should strive to basically finish by the end of this year the trials of criminal cases lodged during the current crackdown, so that serious criminal offenders will be heavily, promptly, and severely punished. Open meetings should be held to pronounce punishments on their crimes. In addition, all measures on comprehensive management over social order should be further implemented in coordination with trying criminal cases. All levels of people's courts should make great efforts to try economic criminal cases, civil affairs cases, and cases relating to administration. They should strengthen education for young people, widen the scope of propaganda, and use open court trials as classrooms for propaganda and education on the legal system. There is also a need to strengthen people's courts and to lay a solid foundation for grass-roots courts.



Liang Guoqing, deputy procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said the next step is that procuratorial institutions should continue to carry out central instructions, strengthen their leadership, and take an active part in the third strike-hard campaign according to the current conference's arrangements. In particular, they should make a success of all jobs during the regular crackdown and conscientiously implement the measures on comprehensive management over social order. Procuratorial institutions should lose no time in approving arrests, lawsuits, and court appearances for public lawsuits. They should implement the strike-hard policy in their daily procuratorial work and maintain the momentum of the crackdown. They should lawfully examine and handle criminal cases where insiders collaborate with outsiders and combine the crackdown with the fight against corruption.

Bai Jingfu, deputy minister of public security, said that all levels of public security institutions, particularly their leading cadres, should deeply understand a number of central instructions issued since the beginning of this year on carrying out the strike-hard campaign and exercising comprehensive management over social order, and should take measures to carry out an in-depth and protracted crackdown. They should always maintain an overwhelming momentum in the crackdown and should always maintain a swift and fierce offensive against criminals. In light of the prominent security problems in their localities, they should take the initiative in organizing special combat against crimes and strengthen the impetus of the crackdown. In particular, they should maintain a firm grip on existing wicked crimes, rapidly investigate them, and rapidly crack them. Moreover, they should organically combine all measures on the comprehensive management over social order, including crackdown, management, prevention, construction, and education, to form a work mechanism that will provide a fundamental cure and create long-term stability and tranquility. Bai Jingfu stressed the need to establish a quick response mechanism for public security institutions as soon as possible so as to improve their ability of crackdown, to conduct special combat against illegal possession of guns and ammunition, to strengthen public security work at the grass roots, to pay attention to security and crime prevention work in key units and key locations, and to prevent and reduce crimes.

Justice Minister Xiao Yang said that, as the current strike-hard campaign is proceeding in depth, judicial departments should do a good job in detaining, educating, and remolding criminals and people under reform through labor. They should proceed well with the work concerning defense by lawyers in criminal cases, to preserve the dignity of law and the legitimate rights and in-

terests of civilians. It is necessary to actively carry out propaganda and education on the legal system to create public opinion and an environment under the legal system, because this is beneficial to preventing and cracking down on crimes. We should continue to strengthen the construction of town, township, and neighborhood judicial offices as well as the people's coordinating work so as to safeguard grass-roots stability.

Yu Yunyao, deputy chief of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department, said at the conference that there are 3.45 million grass-roots party organizations on the country's various fronts and fields. The role of these grass-roots party organizations' role should be brought into full play in carrying out the crackdown and preserving social stability. All levels of party committees, particularly city and county party committees, should take serious account of educating and helping grass-roots party organizations in such a way that they will explicitly understand the importance of unceasingly conducting a severe crackdown, as well as the relevant policies and principles, and that they will explicitly understand that carrying out a severe crackdown and safeguarding social stability is an important responsibility they should undertake. Yu Yunyao stressed the need for all levels of party committees to conscientiously implement the leaders' responsibility system on comprehensive management over social order and to establish a necessary system; they should not just pay lip service to implementing the responsibility system, but must take real action.

The relevant leaders of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and the All-China Women's Federation also made speeches in light of their departments' specific conditions.

#### **PRC: Anti-Corruption Bureau Strengthens Civil Servant Oversight**

*OW1007164396 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1428 GMT 10 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 10 (CNS) — Luo Ji, director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau under the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said that the strengthening of supervision over senior civil servants should be put on the agenda. He said that the fact that Wang Baosen, former vice-mayor of Beijing, could use RMB 200 million at will to invest in a Hong Kong listed company demonstrated that China lacked effective supervision over its civil servants.

Mr Luo said that in recent years large corruption and bribery cases handled by the Procuratorate's organs had been increasing. In 1995, RMB 2.3 billion of illicit

money was recovered. This annual total equals the total amount recovered in the five year period from 1998 to 1992.

Mr Luo also said that corruption was not a simple problem, and many factors were involved. Social problems leading to corruption could not be eradicated in one day, and so the anti-corruption drive was going to be a long and arduous task.

**PRC: Guizhou Intensifies 'Strike-Hard' Struggle**

OW1107003996 Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO  
in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Yunxiu (1728 6663 0208):  
"Strike Hard' Struggle Should Be Deepened Constantly" — GUIZHOU RIBAO headline]

[FBIS Translated Text] The provincial leading group for the "strike-hard" struggle held its fourth meeting on the afternoon of 26 June. Chen Shineng, governor of Guizhou and head of the provincial "strike-hard" leading group, gave a specific plan for the next step in the "strike-hard" struggle after hearing reports on the second round of the province's "strike-hard" struggle, as well as reports by the nine work groups dispatched by the leading group to work in various regions, prefectures and cities. Hu Kehui, member of the provincial party committee's standing committee and secretary of the Provincial Politics and Law Commission, chaired the meeting.

After hearing reports from the various work groups, Chen Shineng said: The great number of judicial personnel, public security police, people's police, officers and men of the Armed Police Force, and everyone else who is involved in the battle are brave and indomitable, fearing no sacrifice and doing their best in their respective roles. The "strike-hard" work departments at all levels are earnest in carrying out their duties and active in coordinating, directing, and supervising the work. They have cracked a large number of criminal cases, arrested a huge number of criminal offenders, and punished a large number of lawbreakers according to law, thereby effectively wiping out social evils and breaking up a number of lairs of iniquity. At the same time, public security and judicial departments at all levels have actively launched special drives against crimes such as drug abuse and trafficking, kidnapping, and train and car robberies, and have achieved remarkable results. The general public have reflected that their sense of security has been strengthened.

Governor Chen pointed out: We will, according to the overall plan of the province's "strike-hard" struggle, continue to deepen the "strike-hard" struggle throughout the province and remain resolute in our effort to fight

criminal offenses. On the premise of strengthening the work of "cracking major cases, tracking escaped criminals, fighting criminal gangs, and capturing criminals red-handed," we will concentrate on striking at criminals actively engaging in crimes and those who have gone into hiding. We must be determined to crush major criminal gangs and local ruffians and hooligans who have managed to remain in hiding due to sheer luck. We will form crack forces to deal with tough criminal cases and track escaped criminals so as to deal blows and suppress all social evils and effectively cleanse the society. Public security and judicial departments at all levels must continue to stick by the principle of quick trials and harsh verdicts and step up battle against crimes by speeding arrest, indictment, and judgment, and by setting off an upsurge on the third and fourth public trials. At the same time, we must widely mobilize all sectors of society as well as the public to actively join in the "strike-hard" struggle. The struggle must be integrated with the implementation of the "Plan for Carrying Out the 'Peace Project' for Comprehensive Management of Social Security of Guizhou Province." We must further strengthen and improve riot prevention teams, patrol teams, joint public order maintenance teams as well as factory-protection teams and school-protection teams in the cities. As for the rural areas, we must improve the district joint defense teams organized mainly at the township and town level and the mass prevention and management mainly in villages. We must also ensure normal order in production and daily life in villages and earnestly create an environment with good social security for the sake of the province's economic development.

**PRC: Shanxi Cadre Cited as Model in Anticrime Effort**

OW1107023596 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0206 GMT 11 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taiyuan, July 11 (XINHUA) — A young Party official, seriously wounded by gunshot while fighting a gang of thieves in north China's Shanxi province, has been hailed as a local hero.

Thousands of local residents in Yuncheng City have flocked to 32-year-old Feng Yanghe's home to praise him for his courage. Feng is a cadre working in the Communist Party Disciplinary Inspection Committee of Yuncheng Prefecture.

He was also named provincial "model of daring to fight for justice."

He was returning to his office from a business outing on May 22 when he heard people on his bus shouting



"stop thieves, help!" and he saw four people smashing the bus door and fleeing.

Feng quickly followed the four and intercepted them. One gangster drew a dagger and attempted to stab him. Feng kicked the hand of the gangster, making the attacker lose the grasp of the knife, and hit him a severe blow, knocking him sprawling on the ground.

The other three all attacked Feng, and during a ten minute fierce fight one took out a home-made shotgun and fired at Feng's head. The gang of thieves ran away by robbing a car, leaving Feng lying in a pool of blood.

Feng was later rescued by passengers from the bus which rushed him to a hospital. Local authorities sent representatives to visit Feng immediately and demanded no efforts to be spared to save him. They ordered public security departments to deploy forces quickly in pursuit of the criminals.

"A party official should take up the cudgels to fight against vice, even at the most crucial moment," Feng later told XINHUA, noting that "I have just did what I should."

His colleagues said his deed this time was not unusual. He has been rewarded many times as "model worker" since he graduated from university six years ago.

With his wrestling expertise and strong body, Feng has successfully conquered thieves on buses over 10 times. Many local petty thieves even run away when hearing his name.

After Feng's deeds were publicized, Shanxi provincial Party Chief Hu Fuguo wrote a letter of appreciation to Feng, and visited him several days later.

Many Party and government departments and industries organized symposiums and other meeting to learn directly from him.

The hospital decided to offer free medical care for the hero, employees in the local Industry and Commerce Bank collected 3,000 yuan for him in just one day.

#### **PRC: Top Prosecutor Urges Stepped-Up Anti-Corruption Fight**

OW0807140196 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1341 GMT 8 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) — China's top prosecutor today urged procuratorial bodies nationwide to strengthen the fight against corruption by targeting "major and important" corruption cases committed by state employees.

Zhang Siqing, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, made the call at the 10th national

conference on procuratorial work, held once every five years.

The country's 200,000 procurators should also crack down on criminal activities, and guard judicial processes and the authority of law, Zhang told the conference which opened today.

Since the central authorities launched the anti-corruption fight in 1993, the procuratorial bodies across the country have beefed up efforts to crack major cases committed by party and government officials, according to Zhang.

In the space of three years and five months since January 1993, they handled 207,423 economic cases, 93,134 of which were "major and important" cases, with over 10,000 yuan involved each. They handled 61,695 cases of abuse or dereliction of power, of which 12,014 were major and important cases.

More than 12.3 billion yuan of state losses were recovered by procuratorial bodies handling the cases in the period of time, the conference were told.

Over 6,600 officials above the county-head level were prosecuted, among whom 356 were above the city-head level, and six were at the ministerial and provincial level, in the three years and five month period, he said.

In the fight against crime affecting social and state security, procuratorial bodies have brought over 1.8 million cases to courts in this period of time.

To safeguard the correct enforcement of law, they proposed over 480,000 pieces of correction opinions against public security departments and courts for illegal activities in the course of case investigations and trials. They made more than 2,600 written protests against courts for their unfair verdicts in the three years and five months.

Zhang said that "corruption has brought grave erosion to the Party and government organizations, and to the country's contingent of cadres, and is not easy to wipe out just by several fights."

He requested the procurators to study the new trends of corruption crimes in different periods of time, center their efforts on what threatens reform and economic development most, and about which the public complain most, and promote anti-corruption work to a new stage.

He also reiterated his determination to make the country's anti-corruption bureaux more well-equipped and efficient.

The elements affecting state security and social stability still exist, the procuratorates should continue to do their jobs of maintaining social stability, and supervising law enforcement, Zhang said.



**PRC: Editorial Views Increased Number of Economic Court Cases**

*HK0907054896 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
8 Jul 96 p 1*

[Editorial: "Court Workload Surges"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Economic court cases have increased in number along with the country's development and an improved legal framework, a senior judge with the Supreme People's Court said.

The figure for the first quarter of this year was 200,000, up nearly 23 per cent from last year said Xi Xiaoming, vice-president of the Economic Trial Chamber under the supreme court.

The number of economic cases has increased an average of 20 per cent annually over the past five years.

The rapid increase can be attributed to the activities accompanying the country's deepening reform and opening to the outside world, Xi said.

There have been many more economic cases in developed provinces like Jiangsu, Shandong and Guangdong than in under-developed ones.

China's improving legal system and the enhanced awareness of the law among the people are also key factors in the dramatic increase of economic cases, Xi added.

Courts at all levels heard 560,000 economic cases first time in 1991, 650,000 in 1992, 890,000 in 1993, 1.06 million in 1994 and 1.27 million in 1995.

The volume of money involved in these cases has also seen an annual increase of more than 50 per cent.

In 1994, there was a total of 110.2 billion yuan (\$13 billion) involved in various kinds of economic cases, 56 per cent more than the previous year.

The figure was 170.2 billion yuan (\$21 billion) for 1995 and 26 billion yuan (\$3 billion) for the first quarter of this year, 35 per cent higher than the same period of the previous year.

Cases involving litigants from foreign countries and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are mainly about international goods sale and purchase, disputes over letter of credit transactions, disputes within joint ventures, marine affairs and marine business.

There were 828 economic cases involving foreign litigants in 1995, up 14 per cent from the previous year; 1,003 involving litigants from Hong Kong and Macao, up 6 per cent, 119 involving Taiwanese, down 3 per cent.

New types of economic cases have been occurring, Xi said. They include disputes over stocks, bonds, negotiable instruments futures trading and enterprise insolvency.

**PRC: Local People's Courts Under Structural Reform**

*OW1007101196 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0932 GMT 10 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenyang, July 9 (XINHUA) — The vice-president of the Supreme People's Court said that the organizational structure of local people's courts is being reformed, with the work expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Addressing a national meeting recently, the vice-president, Xie Anshan, said that the move is aimed at simplifying the administration and improving efficiency of the local people's courts, in an effort to better meet the needs of a socialist market economy.

The Supreme People's Court has suggested that some 20 sections be set up in a local people's court, including a compensation committee office and an intellectual property section, and that local courts unify the names of their sections.

A national conference on structural reforms of local people's courts was held in Shenyang City in Liaoning Province recently, and the Supreme People's Court has drafted a regulation on the responsibilities of each section of the local people's court in order to avoid the transferring of responsibilities.

Local people's courts throughout the country handled some 4.54 million cases in 1995, 4.5 times the 1990 figure.

**PRC: Civil Aviation Security Regulations**

*OW1507135196 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1258 GMT 10 Jul 96  
[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)*

**The PRC Civil Aviation Security Regulations**

**Chapter I General Principles**

**Article 1** These regulations are formulated to prevent illegal interference in civil aviation activities, safeguard civil aviation order, and ensure civil aviation security.

**Article 2** These regulations are applicable to all civil aviation activities and to units and individuals related to civil aviation activities within the territory of the PRC.

These regulations are also applicable to civil aircraft of PRC nationality engaged in civil aviation activities

outside PRC territory with the exception of civil aviation activities governed by international agreements that are reached with the PRC or which the PRC has participated in.

**Article 3** Civil aviation security work follows the principle of unified management and division of work with individual responsibility.

Civil aviation public security organs are responsible for the unified management, inspection, and supervision of civil aviation security work.

**Article 4** Local people's governments and civil aviation units concerned should closely cooperate and jointly safeguard civil aviation security.

**Article 5** Passengers, consignors, consignees, and other personnel entering airports should observe civil aviation security management laws, regulations, and rules.

**Article 6** Managers of civil airports and civil aircraft should perform the following duties:

- 1) Formulate plans for civil aviation security of respective units and submit them to State Council departments in charge of civil aviation for the record;
- 2) Strictly implement measures for civil aviation security concerned;
- 3) Carry out regular training for civil aviation security, and eliminate in good time hidden problems endangering civil aviation security.

Foreign civil aviation enterprises that have established air links with the PRC should submit civil aviation security plans to State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

**Article 7** Citizens have the right to report to civil aviation security organs hijacking schemes, acts damaging civil aircraft, and other acts endangering civil aviation security.

**Article 8** Units or individuals that make outstanding contribution to safeguarding civil aviation security shall be awarded by people's governments concerned or by State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

## **Chapter II Security of Civil Airports**

**Article 9** The construction, renovation, and expansion of civil airports (hereafter including the part of an airport jointly used by the military and civilians) should comply with regulations on the construction of security facilities of civil airports formulated by State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

**Article 10** The opening and use of civil airports should meet the following security requirements:

- 1) The establishment of airport control zones with full-time security personnel;
- 2) The installation of protective fences and the construction of patrol passageways that are up to standard;
- 3) The establishment of security organs with necessary personnel and equipment;
- 4) The establishment of security inspection organs with personnel and inspection equipment commensurate with the transport volume of respective airports;
- 5) The establishment of sole-duty fire prevention organizations with personnel and equipment as required by respective fire prevention grade;
- 6) The formulation of plans for dealing with emergencies and necessary equipment for dealing with emergencies and saving people should be available.

**Article 11** According to the needs of security, the airport control zone should be divided into an isolated waiting room; a baggage separation, inspection, loading, and unloading area; an area for aircraft activities; a maintenance area; and a storage area, with respective security facilities and prominent markings.

**Article 12** The airport control zone should have tight security measures and should practice a seal-up type of management for each area. Specific management ways shall be formulated by State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

**Article 13** Personnel and vehicles entering the airport control zone must wear airport control zone passes and accept security personnel inspection.

Civil aviation security organs make, issue, and manage airport control zone passes in accordance with relevant regulations of State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

**Article 14** Personnel and vehicles inside the area for aircraft activities and the maintenance area must move in the stipulated direction, vehicles and equipment must be parked or stored at designated places, and all personnel and vehicles must make way for aircraft.

**Article 15** Civil aircraft parked at airports must have specially assigned guards; and departments concerned and their personnel must strictly implement the system of handing over and taking over aircraft by the security guards.

**Article 16** The following activities are prohibited in airports:

- 1) Climbing over, making holes to go through, or damaging preventive fences of airports and other security facilities;

- 2) Hunting, feeding cattle, sunning grains, or learning how to drive a vehicle;
- 3) Entering an airport control zone without a pass of the zone;
- 4) Crossing the runway or the taxiway without authorization;
- 5) Unauthorized boarding or occupying an aircraft;
- 6) Making false emergency reports to create chaos;
- 7) Other acts disturbing the order of an airport.

### Chapter III Civil Aviation Operation Security

Article 17 Carriers and their agencies must sell passenger tickets in accordance with regulations concerned of State Council departments in charge of civil aviation; and must not sell passenger tickets to people who do not meet regulation requirements.

Article 18 In going through formalities for acceptance of carriage, carriers must check and verify the passengers and baggage.

Article 19 Carriers must check and verify the number of passengers as they board an aircraft.

The baggage of passengers who have gone through boarding formalities but have not yet boarded an aircraft shall not be loaded or be left on an aircraft.

The baggage of a passenger who discontinues his journey on an aircraft must be unloaded.

Article 20 Baggage and goods accepted for carriage by carriers must be watched and managed by specially assigned people.

Article 21 Units preparing and carrying supplies to be loaded into an aircraft must guarantee they are safe.

Article 22 Crew commanders are responsible in a unified manner for a flying aircraft's security work.

Under the leadership of crew commanders, aviation security personnel undertake concrete security work.

Crew commanders, aviation security personnel, and other crew members should strictly perform their duties and protect the security of civil aircraft and the safety of personnel and their personal effects carried by the aircraft.

Article 23 A crew commander can exercise the following power in performing his duties:

- 1) Before an aircraft has taken off, refusing to take off on finding any party concerned not taking security measures as stipulated in these regulations;

2) While an aircraft is flying, adopting necessary control measures against people who disturb the order inside an aircraft or interfere in the normal work of the crew members and who ignore dissuasion;

3) While an aircraft is flying, adopting necessary measures against acts of hijacking or damaging an aircraft, or other acts endangering its security;

4) When a special situation occurs while an aircraft is flying, making a final decision on the disposal of the aircraft.

Article 24 The following acts of disturbing the order of civil aviation operation are prohibited:

1) Reselling documents for buying tickets, tickets, or valid documents for booking seats of aviation transportation enterprises;

2) Using the identification documents of other people to buy tickets or board an aircraft;

3) Using a passenger ticket to carry baggage and things that do not belong to the passenger himself;

4) Loading things on an aircraft before they are inspected for security or without adopting other security measures.

Article 25 The following acts are prohibited inside an aircraft:

1) smoking in a no-smoking zone;

2) inappropriately taking up seats and baggage shelves;

3) fighting, being drunk, and making trouble;

4) stealing, intentionally damaging, or tampering with life-saving equipment and devices;

5) Other acts endangering aviation security or disturbing the order inside an aircraft.

### Chapter IV Security Check

Article 26 Passengers and other personnel boarding a civil aircraft as well as their luggage are subject to security checks, except those exempted by the State Council.

Whoever refuses to have the security check shall not be permitted to board the plane, and he shall bear any losses incurring therefrom.

Article 27 Security inspectors shall examine the passengers' plane tickets, identification, and boarding passes; inspect the passengers and their luggage with instruments or manually; and, in case of necessity, check them thoroughly.



After the security check, passengers shall wait for boarding at a segregated area.

**Article 28** Working personnel (including the airplane crew) entering the segregated boarding area, and the items they carry, are subject to security checks.

All other personnel, including people receiving arriving passengers or seeing off departing passengers at the airport, may not enter the segregated waiting areas.

**Article 29** Diplomatic mailbags are exempted for inspection. Diplomatic messengers and their hand-carried belongings are subject to security checks, with the exception of those for which international treaties, in which the PRC is a signatory, have separate rulings.

**Article 30** Air-lift cargo is subject to security checks or other security measures.

Consignors may not falsify the contents of the cargo they consign for shipment, or mix dangerous substances in the cargo they consign for shipment.

**Article 31** Air mail is subject to security check. Whenever dubious mail is found, security and postal departments shall open the mailbags for inspection.

**Article 32** Except those for whom the State Council has a separate ruling, those boarding a civil aircraft may not hand-carry or consign for shipment the following articles:

- (1) firearms, ammunition, military tools, police tools;
- (2) controlled cutting tools;
- (3) inflammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, and radioactive substances; and
- (4) other articles banned by state regulations.

**Article 33.** Besides those stated in Article 32, items that can be used for endangering air safety may not be hand-carried onto the plane, but can be consigned for shipment as luggage; or brought to the destination by the crew and returned to the passengers in accordance with the relevant regulations of State Council departments in charge of civil aviation.

A limited amount of articles for daily use with inflammable substance may be carried. The State Council departments in charge of civil aviation shall prescribe the types and quantity of these articles.

#### **Chapter V Penalties**

**Article 34** In accordance with the "PRC Regulations for Punishing Public Offenses," civil aviation authorities shall punish those who violate Article 14 of these regulations, or who have the conduct prescribed in

Article 16 of these regulations, first or second item of Article 24, or Article 25, of these regulations.

**Article 35** Civil aviation authorities shall punish those who violate the relevant regulations of this law according to the following:

- (1) Anyone who carries out the conduct listed in the fourth item of Article 24 shall be warned, or fined up to 3,000 yuan;
- (2) Anyone who carries out the conduct listed in the third item of Article 24 shall be warned, have his illegal income confiscated, or fined up to 5,000 yuan; and
- (3) Anyone who violates the second item of Article 30 or Article 32, but his conduct has yet to constitute a crime, may be fined up to 5,000 yuan, and have his illegal hand-carried belongings confiscated or withheld.

**Article 36** Civil aviation authorities may serve a warning to the relevant unit, suspend its operations for improvement, or impose a fine of up to 50,000 yuan in case it violates these regulations and has one of the following; and civil air public security authorities may serve a warning to the unit's direct person in charge, or impose on him a fine of up to 500 yuan:

- (1) When its violation of Article 15 of these regulations has caused the aircraft to lose control;
- (2) When it sells plane tickets in a way that violates Article 17 of these regulations;
- (3) When the carrier violates Article 19 of these regulations and fails to verify the passenger and his luggage when checking him in;
- (4) When the unit violates Article 20, Article 21, the first clause of Article 30, or Article 31 and fails to make security checks on articles it accepts and loads onto the aircraft.

**Article 37** He whose violations of the relevant regulations of this law constitute a crime shall have his criminal responsibilities investigated according to the law.

**Article 38** Anyone who violates these regulations and incurs property loss of a unit or an individual shall, in addition to being punished according to the regulations in this chapter, undertake reparation responsibilities according to the law.

#### **Chapter VI Supplementary Articles**

**Article 39** The meanings of the following terms used in these regulations:

"Controlled areas in an airport" refer to areas, delimited in an airport for security reasons, where entry and departure are restricted.

"Segregated waiting areas" refer to areas delimited for security reasons in the waiting lounge (or room), as well as corridors and ferry vehicles reserved for departing passengers to board an aircraft.

"Areas for aircraft operations" refer to areas for aircraft to take off, land, and relevant operations — including runways, taxiways, liaison ways, and aprons.

Article 40. These regulations become effective upon promulgation.

**PRC: Xinjiang Taxation Newspaper Begins Publication 3 Jul**

*OW1007143996 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1330 GMT 6 Jul 96*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] With Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Press and Publications Bureau approval, the XINJIANG SHUIWU BAO [XINJIANG TAXATION NEWS], which is sponsored by the Xinjiang Regional Taxation Bureau, formally began publication on 3 July.

The newspaper is the first color newspaper published on a nonregular basis in Xinjiang. Wang Lequan, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; and Abdulahat Abdurixit, chairman of the Xinjiang autonomous regional government, wrote inscriptions to mark the publication of the newspaper's first issue. The newspaper's purpose is to popularize financial and taxation knowledge, promote taxation management according to law, serve reform and opening up, and facilitate economic development. Aiming at increasing tax revenues and promoting economic development, the newspaper provides the vast numbers of tax-paying enterprises, institutions, individuals, and people of all social sectors with all kinds of information concerning taxation laws, regulations, and policies in the fastest and most direct, accurate, and authoritative way. It will apply itself to enhancing citizens' consciousness of paying taxes and promoting taxation management according to law to serve the autonomous region's economic construction. [video shows dozens of people attending a meeting marking the newspaper's first publication, pages of the newspaper]

**PRC: Optical Fibre Cable Project Begins in Southeast Asia**

*OW1007171396 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1432 GMT 10 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 10 (CNS) — China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore signed a memorandum of understanding today to

start work on an overland optical fibre cable project crossing their territories.

The cable will stretch 8,000 kilometres across the six countries. It is China's third international cable project; it has co-operated with Japan and South Korea on two previous occasions.

The overland cable network starts in China and runs through Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Advanced optical fibre digital communication technology will be used. All six countries will benefit from the project and are individually responsible for the construction cost of the cable section running through their territory. The cost of the Chinese section is US\$ 140 million and the entire project represents a gross investment of US\$ 400 million.

The 3,900-kilometre network in China has two lines, the first one starting in Shanghai and passing Hangzhou, Nanchang, Changsha, Nanning, Pingxiang and then the Friendship Pass into the Vietnamese territory. The second line starts in Guangzhou and runs through Nanning and Pingxiang.

On its completion in early 1998 the Southeast Asian cable network can be connected with the Asian-European optical fibre cable network which is currently under construction. It can also link up with the Indian Ocean international cable network via Singapore.

**PRC: Unqualified Educational Centers Censured**

*OW1107020996 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 11 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) — China has ordered 15 unqualified education centers across the country to stop issuing doctorate degrees, CHINA EDUCATION DAILY reports. The units were also ordered to halt recruiting and enrolling of new students.

A team of experts have spent nearly half a year carrying out inspections and assessing the work of 259 units covering the fields of maths, chemistry, mechanics, electrotechnics and computer sciences.

The survey showed that 244 units, or 94.2 percent, are qualified in teaching, management and scientific research.

According to the inspection, major factors existing in the unqualified units include the laxity in subject construction and scientific research, shortage of experienced tutors, and few technological fruits.

A complete academic system has been formed in China within the past 15 years, an official with the Academic



Degrees Committee under the State Council said. He added that a group of units are authorized to award academic degrees.

He also pointed out that the emphasis in the future should be put on improving the quality and efficiency of postgraduate and doctorate-degree education.

**PRC: Correction to CPC Boasts 57 Million Membership**

HK1207021796

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "CPC Boasts of 57 Million Membership," published in the 11 July China DAILY REPORT, page 10:

Column one, subhead should read: [Report: "Ranks of CPC Grow Steadily; With 2.19 Million New Members Recruited Last Year, Total Membership Tops 57 Million"] (correcting number).

First full paragraph, sentence two should read: ...more than 2.19 million new members were...(correcting number).

**Military & Public Security**

**PRC: Security Police Deny Deaths of 450 Soldiers in Xinjiang**

OW1607095696 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0934 GMT 16 Jul 96

[By Lorien Holland]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 16 (AFP) — Chinese security police on Tuesday denied claims by Muslim separatists that 450 Chinese troops and armed militia had been killed by pro-independence fighters in trouble-hit Xinjiang province. "This did not happen, these incidents never occurred," said Su Jianhua, a spokesman for Xinjiang's public security bureau in the provincial capital of Urumqi. A Muslim separatist group in neighbouring Kazakhstan told AFP that Chinese troops in Urumqi had observed a minute's silence on Sunday in memory of the 450 soldiers and militia who have been killed since early April.

The United National Revolutionary Front (UNRF) also said that 18,000 Muslim Uygurs living in Xinjiang had been arrested during the past three months for separatist activities or sympathizing with their cause. "This is a pure lie," said Su, although other officials had earlier confirmed that several thousand people had been arrested.

Last month, Chinese officials in Xinjiang also denied a UNRF report from Tashkent of drawn-out street battles between separatists and police that had killed at least 20 in the towns of Karamay and Turfan. According

to the Tashkent report, thousands of pro-independence supporters had been transferred to detention camps near to Karamay and Yanji.

Xinjiang — which translates as New Frontier — is heavily populated by Muslim Uygurs, who have a long-standing antipathy for their Chinese rulers. Official reports from the region have warned that terrorist bombings and other activities from pro-independence activists have increased significantly this year. At the end of May, the People's Armed Police set up quick reaction forces to deal with bomb disposal and stop "weapons, splittists and reactionary pamphlets entering China." The region's state-run newspaper has also reported that police killed nine armed separatists in a bloody clash in Kuqa district on April 29, and netted 1,700 suspected terrorists, separatists and criminals in a six-day swoop operation that followed. But regular Western visitors to the region say that the situation is not as bad as reported, and although there had been a rise in terrorist incidents, the pro-independence fighters are badly organized and fragmented into a number of competing factions. "As long as the Uygurs continue to fight among themselves, I can't see that China will have much long-term trouble in Xinjiang," said one visitor. "These incidents are more the exception than the norm," he added. China's Foreign Ministry was also quick to play down the reported terrorist activities in Xinjiang, which borders onto the central Asian Muslim states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

"Xinjiang enjoys social stability, ethnic harmony and economic development. A handful of people disrupt the social order and make troubles but they are very unpopular there," said spokesman Cui Tiankai.

"The leaders of the countries concerned in the central Asian region have repeatedly indicated their support to the position of the Chinese government and their opposition to ethnic splittist activities," he said.

China signed a border security pact with all three states in April, but their new-found freedom — since the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union — appears to have given fresh inspiration to Xinjiang's separatists. The UNRF, based in Kazakhstan's capital of Almaty, said it received daily reports on separatist activities in Xinjiang, and has more than one million supporters inside China. In the past, sporadic uprisings in oil-rich Xinjiang have been routinely silenced, except for a short period between 1944 and 1950 during the Chinese civil war when the state of East Turkestan emerged in the region, only to be crushed when the Communist Party took control of the region.



**PRC: Zhejiang Military District CPC Congress Ends**

OW1407120396 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 28 Jun 96 p 1

[By correspondents Wang Jianxin (3769 1696 2450), Jiang Zhenzhou (3068 7201 3166), and Huang Yuncheng (7806 6663 2052); and reporter Liu Shangling (0491 1472 7230)]

[FBIS Translated Text] The four-day ninth party congress of the provincial military district completed its agenda and ended triumphantly in Hangzhou today.

The congress examined and approved the work reports of the eighth party committee of the provincial military district and the provincial military district discipline inspection commission; democratically elected the Ninth CPC Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, the new Zhejiang Provincial Military District Discipline Inspection Commission, and delegates to the Ninth CPC Congress of the Nanjing Military Region. At the first plenary session of the ninth provincial military district party committee, Li Zemin, He Jiabi, Yuan Xinghua, Zhang Tianfu, Li Jinguo, Wang Changgui, Chen Lijiu, Yang Xuemin, and Zhang Fangpan were elected members of the ninth provincial military district party committee standing committee. Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee; He Jiabi, political commissar of the provincial military district; and Yuan Xinghua, commander of the provincial military district, were respectively elected as first secretary, secretary, and deputy secretaries of the provincial military district party committee. And at the first plenary session of the new provincial military district discipline inspection commission, Wang Changgui, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, was elected commission secretary.

Yuan Xinghua chaired the closing session, He Jiabi made a closing speech, and Li Zemin delivered a speech.

Li Zemin said that in the past seven years since the eighth party congress of the provincial military district, the provincial military district party committee and party organizations of units at various levels have persistently taken Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and his ideas on army building in the new period as guidance; fixed their eyes on the new situation of reform, opening up, and developing the socialist market economy; energetically implemented the military commission's military strategic principles in the new period; rigorously managed the Armed Forces in strict accordance with the general demands of the "five sentences" on army building forwarded by Jiang Zemin, chairman of the military com-

mission; sought truth; acted pragmatically; and made great progress in work of the provincial military district in various aspects and in party building. In addition, they have given full play to the role of the officers and men and of personnel of the militia and reserve forces in energetically supporting local construction, and have made great contributions to the construction of our province's material and spiritual civilizations. This congress has fixed the transcendent target of endeavor for the construction of the provincial military district's units and reserve forces in the coming five years, and has also made comprehensive arrangements for strengthening the building of party organizations of provincial military district units and reserve forces. The congress will certainly have a strong impact on further unifying the ideology of the broad masses of party members, strengthening the confidence of the officers and men of the provincial military district and militia and reserve forces personnel, and mobilizing them to work hard in unity and to forge ahead.

Li Zemin mainly forwarded demands on studying and implementing the spirit of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech made at the forum to mark the 75th founding anniversary of the CPC, strengthening the ideological and political construction of leading cadres, and striving to build a contingent of high-quality cadres. He said that our party is a ruling party and the ideological and political quality of its leading cadres fundamentally determines the party's ruling and leadership levels and how the core and leading role of the party is displayed. Recently, the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core has repeatedly stressed that leading cadres must stress politics and strengthen ideological and political construction, and has forwarded a series of clear demands and guidance for strengthening ideological and political construction of the party and Armed Forces. We must gain a thorough understanding of the spirit of the central leaders' speeches and of the great significance of strengthening the ideological and political construction of leading cadres from the strategic high plane of consolidating the party's ruling position, raising the party's leadership level, unswervingly upholding the party's basic line, and realizing the country's long-term stability further increase the sense of urgency and mission of further strengthening the ideological and political construction of leading cadres and building a contingent of high-quality cadres. At present and for some time to come, the ideological and political construction of leading cadres should focus on the following four aspects: First, it is necessary to properly solve the political faith problem and always uphold the party's basic theories, line, and policies. Second, it is necessary to properly solve the political discipline problem and ensure the party's absolute leadership over the

Armed Forces. Third, it is necessary to solve the mental state problem and perform the fundamental functions of the armed forces according to a high standard. Fourth, it is necessary to properly solve the honesty and self-discipline problem, resolutely fight against various phenomena of corruption, properly manage leading bodies, and promote improvement in the party's work style and clean administration.

Speaking about how to set strict demands on leading cadres and to strengthen their education and management in light of the provincial military district's reality, Li Zemin stressed that party committees at various levels must earnestly perform their functions of managing party affairs and party cadres, and strictly supervise and manage leading cadres. We must strengthen ideological and political education for leading cadres, particularly education on honesty and self-discipline; and inspire and guide them to pay attention to self-dignity, self-examination, self-alertness, and self-encouragement. Local party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries should regard cooperation with provincial military district party committees at various levels in properly educating and managing leading cadres as an important part of the party managing the Armed Forces, and put it on their agenda. Secretaries of various cities (prefectures) and counties (cities and districts) are first secretaries of party committees of military sub-districts and people's armed forces departments and are fully responsible for building their respective party committees. They should go all out in this respect. Local party committees, particularly their secretaries and deputy secretaries, should mainly start with regular participation, strict management, frequent reminders, and frequent exchange of information; and energetically cooperate with provincial military district party committees at various levels in the spirit of undertaking great responsibility for army building, to jointly educate and manage cadres, particularly leading cadres, and improve their ideological and political quality. Let us rouse ourselves, do solid work with one heart and one mind, and make great efforts to raise the level of the revolutionization and modernization of the provincial military district units and reserve forces and to smoothly realize our province's Ninth Five- Year Plan and the Long-Term Target for 2010.

**PRC: Strategic Combat Simulation Training System**  
 OW1407145396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
 in Chinese 24 May 96 p 2

[Article by Li Nina (2621 1441 1226) and special correspondent Jing Shuzhan (2529 2118 1455): "A General's Decisive Battle Does Not Necessarily Take Place on the Battleground—On Strategic Campaign

Simulation Training System Developed by the National Defense University")]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Electronic confrontations, Navy- Air-Force attacks, air raids and counter-air raids, air drops and counter-air drops, large-scale assaults by mechanized armored cavalry, missile and rocket launches against enemy positions....

These are scenes of confrontation exercises of regional wars conducted on simulated strategic combat training systems by generals-to-be trainees of the National Defense University.

These simulated training systems, known as a high-tech simulated training system for training "generals," is a whole set of comprehensive training systems that uses computers, multimedia, simulation technology, and artificial intelligence; and epitomizes the military command and training means of our times. The whole set of systems not only has the simulated functions for the entire process of a campaign, including the selection of training subjects, command and decision-making assistance, processing of intelligence and information, and assessment of battlefield effects; but can also create a battlefield environment that is the very image of actual combat through synchronizing sound, light, telecommunications, images, and digital displays. Experts believe that the development of this set of systems represents a major turning-point for our army's reform in the teaching of strategic campaigns; meanwhile, as a major breakthrough made by the country's military education sector in high technology, this set of systems has opened up a new road for our army's senior generals to employ new and high technologies in the training of strategic campaigns.

Ever since it was put into formal operation, this set of systems has been visited by over 100 military delegations from several dozens of countries all over the world. After their visits, many high-ranking military officers were profuse in praise: The National Defense University should "be proud" of its combat simulation systems.

In the past, our army's main means for the training of traditional combat included sand table exercises, map maneuvers, chessboard confrontations, and combat exercises with live ammunition. The preparations for one exercise not only took a long time to complete; but were also subject to the influence of such factors as terrain and weather, and entailed tremendous human, material, and financial resources. Moreover, commanding organs also had to bring along large amounts of information and data, making it very hard to enhance the efficacy of training. Starting in the eighties, the armies of a few



advanced countries began to use the technology of advanced computers to conduct simulated combat training, and to enhance the art of command and the level of resources and astuteness of their high-ranking military officers.

With a view to enhancing our army's teaching of strategic campaigns at high levels as well as our troops' level of combat training, and with the support of leaders of the Central Military Commission and organs directly under the People's Liberation Army Headquarters, the National Defense University forwarded in the mid-eighties the tentative idea of developing a set of simulated strategic combat training systems for senior cadres with the special characteristics of our army. Then, a research team was set up that was composed of old, middle-aged, and young researchers, including computer experts and professors as well as generals and field officers of great attainments in military theory. Through their painstaking efforts over the past decade to tackle key scientific and technological difficulties and to make numerous experiments, a set of simulated strategic combat training systems with our army's special characteristics finally came out.

A vast battlefield can now be taken in at a glance, and a decisive victory can now be gained in a four-dimensional space. Today, in the National Defense University, it has become a compulsory subject for generals-to-be trainees to conduct strategic policy-making studies and confrontation exercises on the simulation strategic combat training systems in the university's Simulated Combat Training Building. According to its developers and users, this set of systems mainly features the following:

The systems can simulate battlefield scenes that are true to life. Though being in a classroom, one will feel as if he has entered a real battleground; and though there are no real soldiers, one can come into confrontation with hordes of troops and horses. This set of systems can not only give information on the military strength of both sides, but can also give vivid images of warships, aircraft, tanks, and other targets in motion, as well as the tactics and various weapons of different armed forces; and this can force the trainees to analyze a complicated and changeable situation and work out countermeasures under an environment wherein one needs to seize the fleeting opportunity to win a battle while enhancing his art of command and level of resources and astuteness during confrontations.

The battlefield situation simulated by the systems is objective and reasonable. The whole process of system simulation is conducted by computers that design software programs according to the requirements of actual

combat, and create conditions of fair competition and free confrontation for both the red and blue armies. Whoever gives the proper command and deploys troops with great flexibility will win the upper hand; otherwise, he will lose the battle. Upon conclusion of every exercise, the computer assessment system will give an accurate appraisal of the battle's outcome according to the various statistics recorded during the confrontation of both armies. This can help the trainees summarize what they have learned, and also help teachers improve the quality of their teaching and enhance the level of training.

Simulated exercises can produce accurate and rapid outcomes. During past military exercises, many long-standing major problems had long hindered our efforts to enhance the quality of training. These included a large number of coordinating personnel, slow reaction, and difficulties in facilitating coordination. Using this set of simulated training systems has considerably enhanced the level of command automation. The computer's automatic decision-making and processing has effectively resolved the problem that large amounts of battlefield information needs to be received, processed, and coupled back; and has created conditions for optimizing the structure of organs that provide guidance and coordination, reducing the number of personnel engaged in guidance and coordination, and for further enhancing training quality.

#### **PRC: Article Calls For Automating Technological Support**

*OW1407001496 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 28 May 96 p 6*

[Article by Tang Wenjun (0781 2429 0193), Lu Ling (7120 0407), and Zhu Houming (4376 0624 2494): "Strengthen Automation of Technological Support"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Command automation of technological support generally means that, in the process of military technological support, computers and other technological equipment are used extensively to automate information processing and to boost the efficiency and functions of technological support. New establishments and structures have included technological support in a unified management structure. Technological support will develop toward synthesis, combination, and integration. Strengthening the automation of technological support has become a matter of urgency.

1. Straighten out structures and raise efficiency. Command automation systems established by technological support departments at all levels should be linked up to a command system for operations and logistical support so that technological support departments will genuinely



become command centers for technological support. It is necessary to clearly set the number of personnel engaged in the automation of technological support, formulate the supporting measures, and ensure the smooth operation of an automatic system for technological support. In accordance with the nature of their respective work and with the needs of their operations and command, technological support departments at all levels should constantly organize, store relevant data and information, establish systematic and complete databases, and gradually perfect a technological support "network."

2. Set a development goal. Technological support departments at all levels should set targets for their operational departments and units in accordance with headquarters unified planning and development plan and develop major projects in phases on the basis of their financial, material, and human resources and their tasks in technological support. With a complete network of hardware facilities, the development of software systems, and the training of qualified personnel, appropriate measures should be drawn up to ensure the stable and sustained development of the automation of technological support.

3. Train compound-type personnel. The most pressing task at present is to train a group of qualified "compound" personnel who are proficient with computers and are knowledgeable about professional technological management and military command so that they will be able to play a "pillar" role in the process of system design. One training method is to offer command automation courses in military commands and technological colleges in a bid to train "all-around" personnel. In addition, attention should be paid to training troops at their own posts and to eliminating the phenomenon of "machines awaiting people," while training qualified personnel, who are versed in technology, military, and management, should be conducted in an organizational and planned manner and at different levels.

4. Strengthen statutes. To ensure that coordinated systems, the exchange of information, and the sharing of common resources between technological support departments at all levels and all systems give play to the overall efficiency of the systems, it is imperative to unify the models and standards of automated technological support, establish and perfect the standards of the software environment, agreement on data transmission, data coding, system links, technological management and security, and other management systems, eliminate the practice of each doing things in his own way, and ensure the healthy development of automatic technological support.

#### **PRC: Marine Corps Raises Overall Combat Capability**

*OW1307143496 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 9 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Guangzhou, 9 Jul (XINHUA) — The Chinese Marine Corps has relied on strict training to greatly raise its overall combat capability. During the combat exercise of the three armed services held this March along China's southeast coast, Marine Corps officers and men, braving the complicated conditions of a wind-force of 8 and 3-meter high waves, brilliantly accomplished the landing and attack tasks. High-level Chinese military leaders praised them, comparing them to sea dragons and fierce tigers.

Chinese Navy Commander General Zhang Lianzhong and Political Commissar Yang Huaqing signed an order on 9 July to confer on the Fifth Company, First Battalion, Marine Corps, which took part in that exercise, the honorary title of Fierce Tiger Company of the Marine Corps.

Every officer and man of the Fifth Company learns to use at least two kinds of weapons. They were able to shave 1 minute and 38 seconds off the Marine-stipulated time of the 5-kilometer cross-country run. They placed first three years in a row in the battalion's light weapons group shooting competition. Their combat tactics training was held as the model for the whole battalion. They were rated an advanced unit in training four consecutive years. When taking part in the Navy's new equipment intensive training, they conducted exercises in vessel-boarding, landing assault, and land combat. The Navy named it an advanced unit in new equipment intensive training.

Hard training made a first rate unit. Like Fifth Company fighters, every Marine Corps member has an iron-wrought body and a steel-like willpower. In the 5,000-meter combat swim, in addition to their 8-kilograms of equipment, they were made to carry 2-kilogram sandbags. They carried out diving, hand-to-hand combat, and firing training in the water. In survival training, they survived seven days on a desolate island with only 1 kilogram of rice. Under south China's blazing sun, they practiced floating on the sea and subjected themselves to hours of sun exposure. They carried sandbags 24 hours a day, even in their sleep.

To effect the best man-weapon combination, Marine Corps officers and men voluntarily study high technology. Many officers and men create their own military-knowledge scrapbooks. Some fighters put their thoughts into military thesis. Grass-roots units also set up military research societies to concentrate on training methods and combat tactics for landing operation. They not

only developed new ways for Marine Corps training that combine technical with physical training, sea adaptability with island and reef survival training, cross-country with beachhead attack training, but also incorporated new training and combat tactics developed in daily life into routine training.

**PRC: Report on Squad Leader's Meritorious Example**

*OW1107015396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 9 Jun 96 p 1*

[Article by reporter Ning Luqiao (1337 6424 2890) and staff reporter Zhang Haiping (1728 3189 1627): "Real Sentiments Win Soldiers' Hearts"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Lu Junfeng, a new recruit of a unit in the Shenyang Military Region, wrote in his diary the first day he joined the Army: What is the unit actually like? Anyway, if the squad leader is not kind to me, I will quit... In the squad where Lu served, he was not the only one having similar misgivings. Soldiers in the unit told these reporters that, although they had not noted in their diaries the influence exerted on them by their squad leader, Sun Zhimin, and the education they received from him, the way Lu Junfeng had done, they had told their parents in their letters that they had a good squad leader.

While Lu happily told his mother over the telephone that his squad leader was his fellow villager, Zheng Hailin, also a new recruit from Anhui, worried secretly: Of six soldiers in the squad, five are the squad leader's fellow villagers. Will I, the youngest of all, be bullied in the future?

But squad leader Sun Zhimin was kinder and showed more loving care for Zheng than for his fellow villagers. He taught Zheng, who had a strong Anhui accent, to read newspapers and speak Mandarin. He also paired him, who stood apart when other people had fun, with Lu Junfeng. Once, when Zheng fell ill, the squad leader took food to him during the day and woke him up at night to take medicine. He even looked after Zheng throughout the night when the latter's temperature refused to come down. When Zheng recovered, the squad leader called a special meeting to discuss "why it is necessary to oppose favoritism." The meeting gave everyone a good lesson and reassured Zheng.

Sun Zhimin was a considerate leader, so it did not escape his notice who shed tears, frowned, received few letters from his family, or had a sleepless night. Zhao Xiaodong ran a high fever one night; Sun headed straight for the health team to fetch medicine for him. He took Wang Shibin, who did a poor job of keeping the barracks clean and tidy in hand, and taught him

how to accomplish his tasks successfully. It was these minor matters that made every soldier feel the profound affection of fellow soldiers toward them and that made the squad like a home full of warmth.

For new recruits, joining the army is like entering a classroom of life. In this classroom, the teacher they see every day is their squad leader.

Sun Zhimin was clearly aware that a squad leader's behavior had a direct bearing on the way his subordinates conduct themselves in daily life. Therefore it was necessary to show them how to distinguish right from wrong through his example.

One day, new recruit Zhang Jiude treated Sun and everyone else in the squad with apples and tangerines, which cost him 20 yuan. Sun refused to have a bite and immediately returned the fruits to the small shop attached to the unit and gave the refund to Zhang. He said: "If I ate the fruit today, possibly someone would ask me to dinner tomorrow. If this were allowed time and again, corruption would prevail."

Some of the soldiers were frostbitten during a field exercise. Sun Zhimin bought a bottle of safflower oil from a drug store as a cure. The soldiers felt uneasy when they found the medicine was at their squad leader's expense and then each placed a five-yuan note in his bed. This, however, enraged Sun, whose face went red with anger. He insisted that his men take back their money. Seeing that his men did not understand him, he said: "When you become a veteran soldier and are appointed squad leader, you will understand why I did so."

As a squad leader, Sun knew clearly he shouldered heavy responsibilities though he was only a low-level leader. While the regiment required every squad leader to do 10 good deeds for new recruits every month and not to speak "taboo words," the soldiers said that their squad leader had done a "trainload" of good deeds and had never said anything vulgar.

Lu Junfeng once had a row with Sun Zhimin over a trial matter. Sun was so annoyed that he sprayed dirty water upon Lu. On the evening of the same day, Sun went to see Lu on his own initiative to make self-criticism, saying he violated the rules on leading troops in a civilized way. Lu also apologized to his squad leader. For this matter, Sun called a special meeting, asking his men to help him by criticizing his mistakes. The meeting served as a great educational tool, and the men felt all the more they had a respected and beloved leader.



**PRC: Commentary Emphasizes Important Role of Squad Leaders**

*OW1107025396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 9 Jun 96 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Be Good Face-to-Face Teachers of Soldiers"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] In his diary, new recruit Lu Junfeng mentioned many times the influence and education he had received from his squad leader. What does the progress Lu has made imply? If you read Lu's account of the meritorious deeds of his squad leader, Sun Zhimin, you will get the answer: "A good squad leader is the best face-to-face teacher of soldiers," as pointed out by Zhang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission. To lead troops successfully in the new period, every squad leader must act as a good teacher just as Sun Zhimin did.

As soon as a new recruit enters the barracks, he leads his life in company with his squad leader, being together from morning to night, and sharing joys and sorrows. The squad leader's example plays an important role in teaching his men "how to be good soldiers and how to conduct themselves properly." It is safe to say that the squad leader's every word and deed make a profound impression and exert an imperceptible influence upon his subordinates.

In a squad, the Army's most basic unit, the soldiers owe any progress they make in mastering combat skills to their teacher, that is, their squad leader. The squad leader is also responsible for organizing his men to implement the instructions given, requirements set, and rules and regulations laid down by the higher authorities, and to accomplish various tasks, including training, keeping guard, and construction work. If every squad leader of a company proves equal to the task, the members of the company will become mature quickly and the company will stand up to any test. Therefore, squad leaders must be aware of their grave responsibilities and glorious positions. They must, like highly competent teachers, influence and remold their men through their good conduct, and teach them by personal example as well as verbal instruction.

It takes a lot of learning to lead troops successfully in the new period. To act as a highly competent teacher of soldiers is a strict demand for a squad leader. Every squad leader should bear his men in mind and study hard to master the skill of leading troops under the new situation. They should study politics, military know-how, science, and culture to constantly widen their range of knowledge. They should gradually understand the characteristics of present-day soldiers and be good

at applying traditional methods of leading troops and creating new methods, in a bid to educate and train soldiers successfully.

The squad leader, as the most direct teacher of soldiers, plays an important role in army building. Various levels of leading bodies must attach great importance to strengthening the contingent of squad leaders. While stressing the need to take good care of basic-level officers and men, they must show greater concern for squad leaders; and while stressing the need to help basic units to overcome difficulties, they must not forget to create better working conditions for squad leaders. It is necessary to vigorously foster and publicize such an advanced model as Sun Zhimin. Squad leaders should be allowed not only to temper and develop themselves at their posts, but also really feel the warmth and see their bright prospects.

**PRC: Military Circular Stresses Recruiting Quality Party Members**

*OW1407000396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 8 May 96 p 1*

[Report by Tang Wu (0781 2976) and reporter Zhu Ruiqing (2612 3843 3237): "General Political Department Issues Circular Requiring Party Organizations at All Levels Army-Wide To Do a Good Job in Recruiting New Party Members, Stressing High Standards and Quality"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Beijing, 6 May — After examining, in conjunction with a variety of major military units, the Army's work on recruiting new party members, the General Political Department issued a circular a few days ago requiring all levels of party organizations Army-wide to do a good job in recruiting new party members, stressing high standards and quality.

The circular pointed out: Over the last few years, all levels of party organizations Army-wide have conscientiously carried out the principle laid down and instructions given by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on recruiting new party members and the "Provisional Regulations on Recruiting New Party Members in the Army" issued by the General Political Department and strictly restricted the number of new party members recruited. As a result, the quality of new party members has improved remarkably. Large numbers of party members have played exemplary role in army building. However, a few units failed to introduce regular and sound procedures in recruiting new party members or to achieve a rational age mix among new party members, while some units paid greater attention to recruiting new party members than

to fostering them and even recruited a large number of new party members in a short time. The above malpractices have a direct, adverse impact on the advanced character and purity of the contingent of party members, as well as on the prestige and combat effectiveness of the party organizations in the Army. All levels of party organizations must look upon these as serious problems and adopt effective measures to recruit new party members in a serious and earnest manner.

The circular called on all levels of party organizations to seek unity in thinking by means of Chairman Jiang's instructions on recruiting new party members, conscientiously follow the ideological guidance and basic principle on expanding the party organization in the new period laid down by the party Central Committee, stick to the relevant criteria, ensure quality, and keep a firm grip on the work, so as to achieve better results. All levels of party organizations, the division- (brigade) and regiment-level party committees and political organs in particular, must check every company's work on recruiting new party members against the provisional regulations formulated by the General Political Department, while summarizing their work at the end of every six months and every year, so that they can study and resolve outstanding problems in a timely fashion. It is necessary to organize a study class for secretaries and members of basic-level party committees and chiefs of party groups, and make the provisional regulations a required course. It is essential to recruit new party members according to a fixed percentage and achieve a rational mix, as planned. No overfulfillment of the plan is allowed. Veteran soldiers should not be recruited in a hurry before they are released from military service, nor soldiers before they enter the military academy. Efforts should be made to achieve a rational age mix among new party members who are compulsory servicemen and to recruit new party members among the cadres. If veteran soldiers are to be recruited before they retire, strict demands must be set according to the regulations. No arrangements for probationary party members to retire the same year they are recruited are allowed in principle.

**PRC: Supply of Equipment for PLA Vehicles, Ships Ensured**

OW1407005396 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 22 May 96 p 1

[Report by Xu Lin (6079 3829) and Su Xiaoming (5685 2556 2494) from Beijing on 21 May: "Structure for Ensuring PLA Multichannel Vehicle, Vessel, Equipment Has Taken Shape"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] The Transportation and Traffic Department under the People's Liberation

Army [PLA] General Logistics Department, which took the lead in carrying out the reform of the collection and supply of materiel and equipment for vehicles and ships, has attained a new high through several years of courageous explorations. These reporters have learned from the army-wide informal discussion on materiel and equipment for vehicles and ships held on 22 May that a system ensuring the supply of materiel and equipment for vehicles and ships has taken shape. Under this system the supply is provided in three forms: Supply shared by various areas; joint supply by the military and local government; and direct supply at fixed supply centers.

With the constant development in the socialist market economy, the external environment of the aforesaid supply work has undergone great change, and the original unified support method barely meets the requirements for ensuring the supply of materiel and equipment to vehicles and ships in the new period. This problem has attracted considerable attention from the Transportation and Traffic Department under the PLA General Logistics Department. They have frequently sent people to army units and factories to conduct investigations and studies and have carried out pilot projects for reforming the supply of materiel and equipment to vehicles and ships in the Shenyang, Jinan, and Nanjing Theaters. Through many years of explorations and efforts, they have created new patterns to ensure the supply of materiel and equipment to vehicles and ships: Supply shared by various areas that constitute a network; joint supply by local governments and the military; and direct supply at fixed points. Military liaison offices stationed in factories are also responsible for collecting and preparing for the supply of the materiel and equipment. In addition, the department has established stable relations with large and medium-sized enterprises that supply it with the materiel and equipment.

The new patterns have breathed unprecedented new life into the work on guaranteeing supply of materiel and equipment for vehicles and ships. The three new supply patterns have saved the Army great expenses in materiel and equipment for vehicles and ships every year. At the same time the new supply patterns have made things easy for the troops and raised the capacity to provide rapid support.

**PRC: PLA Fighters' 'Expressway-Turned Airfield' in Place**

OW1407012996 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 26 May 96 p 1

[Report by special correspondent Dong Changjun (5516 7022 6511) and reporter Gao Aisu (7559 5337 5685):



"Fighter Planes Have Second Airfield at Their Disposal")

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Over the last few years, our fighter planes, through many take-off and landing trials on the expressway, have written in the blue sky "part one of two" of the article on building a second airfield. [sentence as published] In May of 1996, by conducting a successful ground field operations support exercise [di mian ye zhan bao zhang yan xi 0966 7240 6851 2069 0202 7140 3348 5045] on an expressway-turned runway, the first of its kind in PLA history, in a certain place involving various special professional units including the special professional petroleum unit, the air force of the Shenyang Military Region continued to write "part two of two" of the article, thereby enabling combat aircraft to build a complete system for them to take off and land by utilizing the expressway network.

Usually, expressways-turned airfields are put to use in wartime when the military airfield is destroyed. The air force unit saw to it that many items be tested in the exercise against the background of a high-tech battlefield. A 10-km petroleum pipeline laid quickly on the side of a highway could help build a "flight line [wai chang 1120 1034] fuel supply center," which — along with an oil depot — could jointly provide powerful logistical support for field operations; four fighters can refuel on a highway at the same time. In addition, auxiliary fuel support for auxiliary fuel cars as well as laboratory tests for aviation fuel required by field operations forms a complete set. [sentence as published] A dozen minutes after landing, the fighters could take off again, fully capable of a second round of aerial battle. The servicemen were also trained to repair the equipment and the pipeline for the oil depot for the highway-turned airfield after the pipeline was set on fire and the equipment damaged by enemy planes.

The training reform designed by the air force to build a "second airfield" for fighter planes serves to fill many gaps. Officers and men have written nearly 100 academic papers and designed many plans for implementing it in connection with their training and practice. After making a breakthrough through research, they held combined exercises step by step, and later began on-the-spot landing and take-off exercises for fighter planes. In the meantime, the ground stations also overcame many obstacles.

The relevant state department said expressways in developed countries can function as emergency airfields, where planes can land and take off. Over the last few years, China has also taken into account the needs of air force operations when designing and building expressways. When the "soft isolation strip [ruan ge li

dai 6516 7133 4418 1601] in the middle of the highway" is withdrawn, a runway will be in place. Building an expressway network that provides fighter planes with a landing and take-off support system enables our fighters to enjoy a broader space for survival in the future war.

#### PRC: Development of Second Artillery Corps

OW1107093096 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1007 GMT 7 Jul 96

["Newsletter" by RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA reporters: "The Casting of China's Shield of Peace — A Record of Actual Events in the Development of the Second Artillery Corps"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) — A man should be independent at the age of 30. In its 30th year, the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] Second Artillery Corps [SAC] conducted guided missile firing training in the East and South China Seas this spring, publicly displaying to the world its good military and administrative quality, capability of mastering modern weaponry, and defense operation level with high-technology applications.

Disciplined through three decades of trials and hardships, the young strategic guided missile force has developed into a crack army. It has proven to be a shield of strength and a sword of justice for defending China's peace.

#### The Great Decision

In the spring of 1955 at Zhongnanhai's Fengzeyuan, pointing to a copy of internal material that carried U.S. President Eisenhower's intention to apply nuclear blackmail against the socialist camp in the East, Chairman Mao Zedong said to Premier Zhou Enlai: "Have you seen this? Without atomic bombs, nobody will listen to what we say! As long as we have qualified personnel and resources, we can create any miracles!"

Before long, Premier Zhou presided over an extremely unusual Central Military Commission [CMC] meeting. Although veteran generals attending the meeting had long ago heard of Chairman Mao's resolve to develop guided missiles, they still could not control their excitement at the time. The Republic's blueprint for strategic weapons was brewed and planned here.

A summary of the meeting discussions was submitted to Chairman Mao, who not only agreed, but also solemnly declared to the world: "We not only want more airplanes and guns, but also the atomic bomb. In today's world, if we do not want to be bullied by other people, we must have this thing."

On 16 October 1964, China successfully tested its first atomic bomb.

In October 1963, China's first guided missile battalion fired the first guided missile.

On 1 July 1966, the leading organ of the PLA's strategic guided missile force was established in Beijing, and Premier Zhou Enlai personally named it the SAC.

Henceforth, contingent after contingent of secret troops went to wastelands, remote mountains, and untraversed places to cast the sword of peace for the Republic.

On 17 May 1978, immediately after assuming leadership over the CMC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping summoned SAC's principal leaders and, after hearing detailed reports, gave important directives for strengthening SAC development. Before long, investigation groups of the leading organ at headquarters went from afar to a frontline SAC company. They helped solve numerous living problems of the officers and men, who were stationed in a difficult environment throughout the year, and introduced a series of preferential policies for them.

Beginning in the nineties, the SAC entered into a new development period of modernization. CMC Chairman Jiang Zemin repeatedly inspected the SAC and expressed his ardent hope to strengthen construction of the strategic guided missile force to protect the motherland's security and safeguard world peace.

The leaders' great trust and concern has injected a tremendous amount of intellectual impetus into the SAC.

#### **A Monument Cemented With Blood**

A national defense project, in which tens of thousands of SAC engineering officers and men fought a bloody battle to construct over a decade, was finally completed in midsummer 1995.

At a victory celebration meeting in Beijing, CMC Chairman Jiang

Zemin cordially met with heroic models of the construction force. This is a force that has worked in extreme hardships and difficulties and created construction miracles one after another. Every base they built is a monument cemented with blood.

The construction of the strategic guided missiles force base began as far back as the early sixties. In autumn 1964, after the order for constructing the first strategic guided missiles base was issued, tens of thousands of officers and men from 88 army units assembled secretly on a mountain and in a dense forest.

This was at an untraversed remote and thickly forested mountain during the coldest season. The officers and men pitched tents and built stoves in knee-deep snow to begin the great and arduous task. However, a country that had just experienced three years' of natural disasters could only provide them with minimal life and work support. As the tunnels where they worked were generally wet, the soldiers' clothes were frequently soaked with water and usually frozen before they could walk back to the barracks after work. Although they undertook a highly difficult and excessive workload, the officers and men could only eat a limited amount of Chinese sorghum, bread, and soybeans, supplemented by edible wild herbs.

The task of cutting up the mountain to construct tunnels pitted the human body against rocks. It is a very touching and glorious song as more than 100 officers and men sacrificed their lives in the course of construction. A battalion commander named Liu Changlin sacrificed his life to rescue a soldier from danger during construction. He was only 34 years old. His wife sent his 17-year-old eldest son to join this force 13 years later.

Soon after the force entered the mountain, groups of soldiers with similar missions went into mountains in the central plain, dense forests in the south, and highlands in the west. Subsequently, a group of strategic guided missile battlegrounds of different sizes; firing methods; and styles of combat, defense, storage, command, and survival appeared in the vast land of China.

#### **Holding High the Science and Technology "Torch"**

Scientific and technological progress is the foundation for developing the strategic guided missile force. A person in charge of the strategic guided missile force's logistical and scientific and technological tasks once said: "Science and technology is a banner that possesses maximum appeal and cohesive force."

In a roomy laboratory in the late eighties, more than 30 generals, scientists, and professors focussed their attention on a screen to watch the birth of a new member in the "guided missile family."

A guided missile whizzed into the sky and space. Following a rapid flash of a group of Arabic numerals on the screen that eyes could not take in, the guided missile very quickly entered "programed" flight. Suddenly, its body began to swing, and as the swing got larger, the missile exploded in mid-air after 20 seconds of flight.

A general thumped the table and shouted: "Excellent, very lifelike! This is exactly what our guided missile force has dreamed of for many years!"



This was not a live fire exercise but a "strategic guided missile flight movement simulation system" developed by the strategic guided missile force. It was a real-time computer simulation with three-dimensional movement graphics on the whole process of a failed firing.

After viewing the demonstration, military and nonmilitary experts affirmed: The new era for our country to depend on science and technology for strategic guided missile firing is coming soon.

This is only one of nearly 1,000 scientific and technological achievements of our country's strategic guided missile force in recent years. The successful development of the "guided missile automatic monitoring system" has further brought monitoring technology to advanced world standards. A series of important achievements in "guided missile control systems," "electronic command systems," and "general message handling systems" have filled in a gap that has hitherto existed in electronic command in stationary and mechanized combat for different sizes of guided missile units. In addition, a large number of achievements were obtained in meteorology, land surveying, antichemical warfare, and logistical support, of which over 90 percent has been promoted and applied.

A group of scientific and technological stars have emerged in the course of developing the guided missile force. He Xianjue, a "model party member who devotes himself to national defense undertakings," overcame numerous technical difficulties to bring about automation for nuclear weapons storage management; Chen Shuyao, a "model scientific and technological worker," developed the Chinese-character microcomputing system, thereby promoting development of command automation for the strategic guided missile force; and nuclear shelter expert Wang Jiajun won the title of "young scientists with outstanding contributions to the country" with three state- and military-level first prizes in scientific and technological progress.

It is their hard work that has made it possible for Chinese missiles to take flight. However, they are not the only ones. Young officers or new soldiers in the strategic guided missile force have cultivated strong interest in studying and applying science and technology.

It is learned that officers with university qualifications constitute 70 percent of the total number of officers in the force, and all principal military officers are university graduates. In the past decade, tens of thousands of outstanding guided missile operators and a large group of innovative technicians have emerged in the force.

### **Train Hard for Glorious Achievements**

The SAC is a totally new force. Every step that it has taken is exceptional and untraversed, with significance in exploration. It is exactly due to this that generations of rocket engineers have continued to scale new heights and create glorious achievements one after another with indomitable spirit.

Strategic guided missile force veterans still remember the training of its pioneer — the ground-to-ground training group.

The force made launching pads with angled steel, air chests with tablets, thrust chambers with rose willows, programed power distributors with timber, gyroscopes with mud, and explosion equipment with radishes. These colorful and grotesque simulation materials could be seen in many training grounds at that time.

At the wastelands training ground, with the command to "occupy the base," the "equipment" was orderly launched. The operator pulled the ropes, ran to the "thrust chamber," and shouted: "'Cable' uncoiled!"

All these were simulations but realistic. It is exactly because of these conditions that the older generation guided missile engineers successfully launched the first guided missile.

From the day of possessing nuclear weapons, China has solemnly pledged to the world: We will never be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time or under any circumstances. Therefore, gaining mastery by striking only after the enemy has struck [hou fa zhi ren 0683 3127 0455 0086] has become the only choice of China's strategic guided missile force.

This choice has also placed a demand on the officers and men to possess better military quality than our opponents.

In the mid-seventies, China's strategic guided missile force organized a massive long-range firing exercise with live warheads, involving moving, camouflaging, and launching. It was the first time the strategic guided missile force operated independently as well as the first attempt in "mechanized combat" for the force outside the battlefield.

The officers and men overcame various support difficulties and fired four missiles in a very short time according to schedule and plan, and each of them accurately hit their targets. Military experts held that it was a sign that the strategic guided missile was moving toward maturity.

In the early eighties, China's strategic guided missile force conducted the first large-scale combined battle

exercise [he cheng xun lian zhan yi yan xi 0678 2052 6064 4886 2069 1763 3348 5045] to examine the force's overall combat capability.

In the following 10 years, the strategic guided missile force again cast the "shield" that matched modern weaponry by establishing a sound logistical support system to raise survival capabilities under modern combat conditions.

In early winter 1994, a strategic guided missile force unit conducted unusual training. Following a sharp siren sound and emergency evacuation of "Red Army" combat personnel, several enemy "missiles" exploded with earthshaking sound in an area of 100 sq km around the "Red Army" battleground. Instantaneously, the mountains fell and the earth split in a sea of fire. Strong nuclear radiation and pollution turned the entire attacked site into a "death zone."

Faced with the sudden "nuclear attack," the officers and men of the "Red Army" combat force that shouldered the "nuclear counterattack" mission quickly hid in the safe "underground palace."

Within 10 minutes of the "nuclear attack," scores of motor vehicles were rapidly driven into the "nuclear-attacked area" to conduct emergency nuclear pollution monitoring and clean-up, and provide battleground first-aid.

After surviving safely in the totally enclosed "underground palace" for several hours, the "Red Army" strategic guided missile force began to conduct "nuclear counterattack." Guided missiles were launched into the air one after another, and before the vibrations in the mountains subsided, the target areas were already twitching in pain.

From the highlands beyond the Great Wall to mountain regions in the south, and from deep valleys to wastelands and dense forests, the strategic guided missile force has gradually grown toward maturity through round after round of training.

**\*PRC: High-Tech Landing Operations Viewed**

96CM0271A Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING  
[CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese 9 Mar 96  
No 3, pp 31-33

[Article by Ding Xincheng (0002 0207 2052): "Landing Operations in High-Tech Warfare"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

**II. Landing Operations Must Certainly Be Beyond Range of Enemy's Expectations**

In landing operations there is one difficulty after another, and often a heavy price must be paid for victory. This is because the landing force is far from its base, it must cross a sea to storm fortified positions, organization is complex, and supply is difficult; during the landing waves of troops go ashore, follow-up waves of troops go into action, and it is easy for them to be annihilated one by one; once the troops get ashore with difficulty they are in an operation with their backs to the sea, their front is narrow and limited, their depth is narrow and shallow, personnel and equipment are on a crowded beachhead, and it is easy for them to be annihilated. Therefore, without shedding blood it is impossible for the landing force to attain its fixed objective. If the landing force conceals its operational plan and suddenly lands beyond the range of the enemy's expectations, it can catch the enemy unaware and throw him into confusion, which will be advantageous for obtaining a victory at a small price in the landing operation. In military affairs the following measures are usually taken:

The first measure is to conceal the true and show the false, thereby deceiving the enemy. Actions can be taken such as repeatedly carrying out maneuvers; making landing feints; creating false intelligence reports and false concentration areas, false assembly areas, and false command and communication hubs; "showing the false," and mixing the false with the true, thereby deceiving and confusing the enemy so that his judgment is disordered. Take, for example, the 6 June 1944 Normandy landing operation. The Allied Forces carried out clever camouflage and deception that drew the main strength of the German Forces to the Calais area, thereby weakening the defense of the Normandy Peninsula and providing advantageous conditions for the Allied Forces to make a surprise landing.

The second measure is to conduct counterreconnaissance. Focusing on the enemy's reconnaissance and early warning systems, by various means the system is destroyed or damaged, so that the enemy becomes "deaf" and "blind." At the same time, for one's own side measures such as radio control and intelligence report blocking are taken, thereby making enemy reconnaissance difficult. Take, for example, the 1982 Malvinas Islands War between Britain and Argentina. To ensure the success of their landing operations, the British Forces dispatched small detachments to secretly slip into the Malvinas Islands and sabotage the radar and reconnaissance systems of the Argentine Armed Forces. On 24 and 25 May, the Argentine Forces stationed in Port Darwin dispatched a small military force to carry out reconnaissance and harassing attacks against the British



Forces that had landed in the San Carlos area. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle the British Forces with artillery fire beat back the Argentine Force.

The third measure is, at an unexpected time, direction, and area, to make a surprise attack in an unexpected way. Based on the experience of past landing operations, the time chosen for making a surprise landing is usually when weather conditions are good, it is two or three hours before high tide, and one or two hours after sunrise; the place chosen is usually a position where the other side's defenses are weak, and an area where the offshore hydrological conditions are good, the beach capacity is large, and terrain conditions are good. However, the most suitable time for a landing could be when the enemy's vigilance is at its highest, and the landing area where conditions are best could be a place where the enemy's defenses are the strongest. Therefore, to obtain victory in a landing operation, one must often act in a diametrically opposite way. For example, the time chosen for the British Forces' landing operation on the Malvinas Islands was a time when there were strong winds and high waves, a torrential rainstorm, and extremely poor visibility; but the amphibious forces successfully landed before dawn. In September 1950, during the American Forces' War of Aggression Against Korea, General MacArthur, putting his professional reputation on the line, prevailed over all dissenting views and selected Inchon Port, where landing conditions were extremely perilous, and at on stroke made a successful landing.

### III. From Beginning to End a Landing Operation Must Seize Control of the Air, Sea, and Electromagnetics

Seizing control of the air, sea, and electromagnetics is an action that entails the overall destruction or weakening of the enemy's air force, naval, and electronic warfare strength, restricts the enemy's activity, and ensures that one's own side has the initiative in the air, on the sea, and in the electromagnetic field, in order to create advantageous conditions for making a successful surprise landing. In high-tech warfare, control of the sea, the air, and electromagnetics are closely linked, complement each other, and the "three controls" can be compared to triplet brothers. Seizing control of electromagnetics is an important guarantee for seizing control of the air and sea; seizing control of the air is the prerequisite for seizing control of the sea and is the mainstay of the "three controls"; and during an operation to seize control of the sea one can weaken the enemy's electronic warfare weapons and air weapons in order to create advantageous conditions for maintaining control

of magnetics and control of the air. The main measures to take in seizing the "three controls" are as follows:

The first measure is to inflict lethal damage. Through integration of naval, air force, and missile units, firepower assaults and force attacks are carried out, and blocking and blockading attacks are carried out also on important targets such as airfields, ports, reconnaissance and early warning systems, so that the enemy's reconnaissance and early warning systems are put out of order, his weapons are put out of control, his aircraft cannot swiftly ascend into the air, his warships cannot leave port, and he cannot effectively engage in air defense, antiship and antisubmarine operations—all of which is advantageous for our air and naval forces to go into action and inflict casualties on the enemy. Take, for example, the landing operation on Sicily made by joint British and American Forces in 1943. Two months before the operation began, the Allied Forces initiated wide-ranging bombing and shelling of important military targets like airfields, ports, communication hubs, troop assembly areas, and radar stations on the Italian mainland, the island of Sardinia, Sicily, as well as Greece; this bombardment was especially fierce in the week before the landing. Serious damage was inflicted on the coastal defenses of the German and Italian forces. Thus the Allies seized control of the air and sea, effectively ensuring their freedom of sea navigation.

The second measure is to inflict nonlethal casualties. By means of electronic warfare, the enemy's electronic warfare equipment and his C3I system, as well as the electronic warfare systems of the enemy's air force and navy are jammed and disrupted, thereby damaging the enemy's "central nervous system" and undermining his entire operational capability. In the Gulf War the American Forces, from beginning to end, inflicted nonlethal casualties, thereby providing for the forces of many countries an important guarantee for seizing and keeping the "three controls."

The third measure is to strengthen defense. Through air, sea, and electronic defense, a large number of the enemy's raiding aircraft, warships, and missiles are destroyed and the enemy's electronic attacks are resisted, thereby making the defense an auxiliary means of seizing and keeping the "three controls."

Historically, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has carried out many landing operations, e.g., the Quemoy Island landing operation, the Hainan Island landing operation, and the Yijiangshan Island landing operation, in which there were experiences of success and lessons from failures. The great majority of these landing operations were carried out under conditions in which the enemy's weapons and equipment were superior.

With nonstandard landing craft made primary, we obtained victory by employing the tactic of combining regular landings with irregular landings. In high-tech warfare, the PLA is under the firm, powerful leadership, and unified command of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. It draws on the manpower of the broad masses of people in China. In the material and technological aspects, it has ample support. It has a number of advanced weapons and pieces of equipment, and if it were to carry out a landing operation it would have good assurance of victory.

**PRC: Hebei Province Executes 'a Number of' Criminals 24-25 Jun**

SK1207045396 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On 24 and 25 June, people's courts in various localities throughout the province held open trials in succession to pass sentences on a number of criminal offenders who had seriously jeopardized the social order and public security. According to the orders on executing the death penalty, issued by the provincial Higher People's Court, a number of offenders guilty of the most heinous crimes had their death penalty executed. More than 300 masses from all walks of life participated in the trials. [passage omitted]

**PRC: Eight Convicts Executed in Xinjiang on Drug, Other Charges**

OW1407110896 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by reporter Han Aimin (7281 1947 3046): "Urumqi City Intermediate People's Court Openly Pronounces Judgment on Drug Traffickers; Eight Criminals Were Executed by Shooting Yesterday"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 26 June, the Urumqi City Intermediate People's Court openly pronounced judg-

ment on a number of drug traffickers. Kurban Rixiti and three other drug traffickers were taken to the execution grounds where they were executed by shooting.

Also taken to the execution grounds for execution by shooting on the same day were Yang Kunzhi, who committed murder, robbery, and arson; Aihemaiti Aimaiti and Aihaiti Maimaitikadier, who committed murder; and Yuan Haidong, who committed theft and stole firearms and ammunition.

On 12 June 1994, drug trafficker Kurban Rixiti took 270 grams [g] of heroin with him on his way back to Urumqi from Guangzhou. Afterward, he handed 70 g of heroin to Aihemaiti Aizezi (who was dealt with separately) for sale and the remainder to his girlfriend Halidan (who is on the run) for safekeeping. On 14 June, he again took 50 kg of heroin from Halidan and gave it to Aihemaiti Aizezi for sale. The latter handed him 12,000 yuan from the sale of the previous lot of heroin. After the incident, public security personnel found 122 g of heroin and 11,200 yuan in heroin sales proceeds at Halidan's house. Kurban Rixiti was severely punished in accordance with the law, because his action constituted the crime of drug trafficking in that he flouted state laws and peddled narcotics. Besides, the quantities involved were huge, and his crime was especially serious.

Drug trafficker Rebiya Maimaiti, who was also executed on the same day, handed 250 g of heroin to Shaadaiti Adili (who was already sentenced) on 3 January 1994. He told the latter that if the heroin was sold at 130 yuan/g, it would bring a profit of 1,000 yuan. Shortly thereafter, Shaadaiti Adili made plans to sell the heroin to his neighbor. Rebiya Maimaiti was arrested when he went to Shaadaiti Adili's home on 6 January to get the proceeds from the heroin sale. He was given the capital punishment in accordance with the law.



### Agriculture

#### PRC: Jiang Zemin on Promoting Rural Development

OW1507172296 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1314 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) — A speech by Chinese President Jiang Zemin that encouraged strengthening the country's agricultural foundation, deepening rural reform, and promoting the overall economic and social development, was carried on the front page of today's "People's Daily."

The national paper also published a commentary calling on localities to study Jiang's speech in order to unify their understanding of successful agriculture practices and rural work.

Jiang, also the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said that during his inspection tour of Henan Province in early June he was pleased to see changes in rural areas and to get a look at the Summer grain harvest.

"To win this year's grain harvest is still a central task of the agricultural front," Jiang said.

China reported an overall increase in agricultural production last year. If the 1996 harvest is good, there will be more farm products on the market, and farmers' income will rise, which will help cut inflation.

As grain production is a major influence in agriculture, the president called on people in all walks of life to attach importance to it.

He said that the central authorities have repeatedly stressed that agriculture be placed first in the overall economic plan for several reasons: because of the need created by China's vast population and less-cultivated areas; the need to maintain the national economic development and social stability; and the strategical consideration of keeping and strengthening China's independent and initiative position in international competition.

Drawing on experience and lessons from the economically-developed countries, China, with a huge population, will by no means weaken its grain production, the president said. China must rely on itself to feed its more than one billion people, he added.

Jiang has urged leading grain-producing provinces to make full use of their superiority to develop the economy in accordance with the actual conditions of the areas.

"Interior grain-producing provinces have played a key role in ensuring China's grain increases in recent years. This does not mean that the coastal economically-

developed areas can relax their efforts in grain production and shift the responsibility of the increase and stability of the grain output to interior provinces," Jiang explained.

"To develop economy while reducing grain output is not an option for China's development," he pointed out.

The central government has adopted a package of measures, including holding provincial governors responsible for grain production, to encourage agricultural producers to turn out more market-oriented grain, and coastal areas to become more self-sufficient in grain production.

The president called on localities to focus on improving rural economic efficiency by combining farm production with the processing, transport and comprehensive use of farm products, and by integrating trade and industry with agriculture.

Two fundamental changes of overall importance were proposed at the fifth plenum of the Party's 14th Central Committee held in September 1995. They are changes from the planned economic structure to socialist market economic structure and from extensive to intensive management mode.

The policy decision about the two changes was made by the Party Central Committee and the State Council, based on an analysis of China's economic situation and development trend, said Jiang, adding that it is applicable to agricultural development.

The reform of economic structures in China began in rural areas and has become world-renowned, but it is far from a complete success, Jiang said. It is an arduous task to deepen the rural reform in accordance with the requirement of building a socialist market economic system, he pointed out.

Further reforms should be made in rural management, market operations, government support and protection of agriculture, Jiang said.

Regarding the reform of management systems, Jiang said it is necessary to adhere for a long time to the contract system based on households with the remuneration linked with output, and the dual system which combines operations of collectives and individuals.

A fairly large-scale management system should be adopted in places where conditions are suitable and farmers are enthusiastic about it. The farmers' initiatives must be respected and no arbitrary orders should be made, Jiang said.

The market management system in rural China is far from perfect, he said. There are too many intermediate

links between the production and marketing of farm produce and agriculture-related materials. Overstock exists simultaneously with shortage in the supply of some farm produce, and some localities blockade the market for the sake of local interests, the president noted.

A solution to these problems is to increase reform in the circulation system of farm produce and agriculture-related materials, he added.

Great efforts will be made to develop a socialized service system, build an industrial management pattern which combines trade with industry and agriculture, and to guide farmers to cooperate in various ways, Jiang said.

In terms of government support and protection of agriculture, Jiang said, the state has set minimum purchasing prices of farm produce, and built a grain reserve and risk fund, which have helped stabilize the grain supply and safeguard farmers' interests.

The president urged leading officials at all levels to use farmland and water efficiently, which is essential to China's agricultural development.

He said agricultural development in China remains at the stage of extensive operation: on one hand, the per capita share of natural resources is scarce; on the other hand, waste of resources is serious. The effective use rate of water is below 40 percent, while that of fertilizer is 30 percent, much lower than those in developed countries.

A key to changing the growth pattern of agriculture is to promote the development of science and technology and improve farmers' skills, the president said.

In order to apply research results to agricultural production, Jiang said agro-technicians should go to the countryside to familiarize farmers with the research findings. And additional secondary vocational schools should be built to train a large contingent of low- and mid-level technicians and managers.

President Jiang Zemin called on local governments to pay close attention to a coordinated development of rural economy and society.

Jiang said that a stable rural society plays an important role in China's development, noting that 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

Some problems exist in the current rural social development, Jiang said, noting that some localities paid too little attention to promoting the progress of socialist culture and ideology.

"In some places, the security conditions were deteriorating and farmers feel little sense of safety," he said.

To solve the problems, Jiang said it is necessary to pay equal attention to the development of material civilization and the promotion of the cultural and ideological progress. He urged local governments to make improvements in the following sectors.

— To strengthen the ideological and political education among farmers. Efforts should be made to educate farmers with patriotism, collectivism, socialism, Jiang said.

He noted that in some rural areas, feudal superstitions and patriarchal clan activities are reviving. He called on local officials to remain clear-headed about the trend, and to help farmers learn to distinguish good from bad.

— To vigorously improve social security in rural areas in the current crackdown on crime.

"Those criminal gangs should be punished severely to ensure that farmers live and work in peace and contentment," Jiang said.

— To ease the burden of farmers and ensure a friendly relations between the Communist Party of China and farmers.

The heavy burden faced by farmers has become a major factor affecting relations between the Party and farmers, and the stability in rural areas, he said.

Jiang attributed the overload mostly to unreasonable demands from local authorities, and he noted that the grassroots cadres' work styles and the weakness of the collective economy were also problematic.

— To strengthen the building of rural grassroots organizations and the development of the collective economy.

Jiang called the building up of rural grassroots organizations a fundamental project that is in keeping with the development of the Party and the political power. He also asked the local government to be selective in their choices of rural cadres and concerned with the development of rural economy.

Those politically reliable and capable of leading farmers out of poverty should be selected to the villagers' committees and village-level Party branches, he said.

Jiang said that the strong comprehensive economic strength of villages is the guarantee that the grassroots organizations will provide services for farmers.

He suggested the local government quicken the development of township enterprises, and waste no efforts to develop farming.



According to Jiang, the development of township enterprises will help absorb rural surplus labor, increase input in farming and strengthen the rural economy.

**PRC: Zhu Rongji Urges Further Rural Finance Reforms**

OW1507172696 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1651 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) — Chinese vice-premier Zhu Rongji has urged that financial reforms in rural areas be increased.

The remarks came when Zhu was addressing a national meeting on the reform of rural finance system Monday, where he pointed out that reforms of rural finance system should focus on creating a service system consisting of various institutes, based on a cooperative financial system.

He said that the move will help consolidate the basic status of agricultural sector, develop rural economy, and ensure social and economic stability.

Zhu called for better management of "credit cooperatives", and said that the Bank of Agriculture should continue to play a leading role in rural finance, but should be turned into a commercial bank.

He also called for further rectification of the financial order in China's rural areas.

Zhu, also a standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party central committee, added that financial departments and governments at various levels must strengthen their leadership and do their best to carry out the reforms.

The meeting was presided over by vice-premier Jiang Chunyun.

Addressing the meeting, Jiang noted that the reform of rural finance system must not affect the agricultural production.

**PRC: Agriculture Bank Loans to Farmers Increase by 43 Percent**

HK1607081596 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
16 Jul 96 p 5

[By Wu Yunhe: "ABC Backs Hunt For Bumper Crop"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Revitalization of summer crop production requires increased bank backing for farmers, the Agricultural Bank of China (ABC) said yesterday.

ABC saw its agricultural loans during the first six months of the year chalk up an annual increase of nearly 43 per cent, to reach 77.8 billion yuan (\$9.4 billion).

ABC loans earmarked for township enterprises also soared to 86.8 billion yuan (\$10.5 billion) during the January-June period, up 70 per cent on a year-on-year basis.

ABC officials said to give sufficient backing to farmers seeking a bumper harvest this summer, they concentrated loan support on spring ploughing, crop management and harvesting.

Since drought hit some northern provinces and floods are devastating several southern regions of the country, local ABC branch loan officers have worked hard to help farmers keep losses to a minimum.

Chinese banks' lending capacity was strengthened when the People's Bank of China lowered interest rates on deposits by an average 0.98 per cent in May this year.

Although the central bank also cut interest rates on loans by 0.75 per cent, the combined savings deposits in the country's banks, now totalling 3,300 billion yuan (\$397.6 billion), will save them at least 7.6 billion yuan (\$915.6 million) a year, because banks will pay 0.23 per cent less in savings' interests rates to their clients.

ABC's numerous rural branches account for one-third of the country's savings deposits, bank officials said.

ABC loans have also supported the construction of State grain and vegetable production bases and rural industrial projects, especially those governed by cooperative agreements between western and eastern firms.

To accelerate the development of rural industries, especially in comparatively poor areas in the west, ABC headquarters has disbursed more than 500 million yuan (\$60 million) to its branches in 24 provinces and municipalities for the west-east co-operative projects.

A total of 79 projects financed by ABC this year are expected to generate pre-tax profits of 1.13 billion yuan (\$136.1 million) when they go into operation, ABC officials said.

These projects will also realize total sales estimated at more than 5.1 billion yuan (\$614.4 million), according to strategic plans.

Nearly two years of reform to push the Agricultural Bank towards becoming a commercial banking institution have complicated daily operations.

Although the bank was split into two different entities in 1994 — the Agricultural Bank of China and the Agricultural Development Bank of China (ADBC) — it still considers lending to support farm produce purchases and agricultural production its major task.

ABC has helped carry out purchase lending to local commercial units on behalf of ADBC for State grain reserves.

Such a task will eventually be taken over by the ADBC, a government policy lending body, because the lending is subsidized by the government and considered unprofitable.

**PRC: Legislators Urge Immediate Action To Avert Grain Crisis**

*HK1507072696 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jul 96 p 10*

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] A hundred Chinese legislators have petitioned central authorities for immediate action to avert a grain crisis.

A senior leader has warned that the worsening of the grain problem could lead to the "death of the Communist Party and the country".

Sources close to the legislature said about 100 members of the National People's Congress (NPC) had written to the party leadership demanding action to solve grain shortages.

The legislators pointed out that while recent harvests were satisfactory, farmers had difficulty selling their rice, wheat and other staples.

They said storage levels in grain depots in many provinces had reached record lows, calling into doubt the ability of the country to meet sudden shortages caused by such disasters as floods and droughts.

In China, the responsibility of buying grain from farmers mainly rests with provincial, municipal and county-level governments.

However, this year, many local administrations have been reluctant to buy grain.

Chinese agronomists say local cadres have complained about the inability to meet basic expenditures such as the salaries of state employees or servicing existing debts.

Those in the richer coastal areas say they can buy much higher quality farm imports for the same prices.

This is despite central authorities giving each area detailed "shopping lists" of rice, wheat and other staple produce from local peasants.

Failure by farmers to sell their produce quickly has resulted in massive wastage, as well as a drastic fall in their enthusiasm to grow grain.

It is understood Beijing is sending work teams to the provinces to check on the grain-purchase situation as well as the extent of the depletion of grain reserves.

In the petition, the NPC delegates warned that the country could be hit by a severe grain shortage in the next few years.

They pointed out that while in theory local administrations had heeded demands to increase land area devoted to grain, many cadres had simply falsified figures to cover up the use of grain fields for other purposes.

While the party leadership has yet to make a response to the legislators, it has increased the frequency of inspections of the agricultural situation in different parts of the country.

In an internal speech, a member of the Politburo [Political Bureau] Standing Committee warned the agrarian problem was a "matter of life and death for the party and the country".

He reiterated the adage that "without stable grain supplies, the country will be plunged into chaos".

**\*PRC: Anhui Province Reports Summer Crop Area**  
*96CE0335P Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 96 p 1*

[FBIS Summary] As of 16 June, the summer crop area in Anhui Province totaled 1,536,000 hectares, fulfilling 47.3 percent of the plan.

**PRC: Guangdong Develops Overseas-Oriented Agriculture**

*OW1107123196 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 11 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, July 11 (XINHUA) — South China's Guangdong province, located in a subtropic zone, and near to Hong Kong and Macao regions, has taken advantage of its geographic location to develop its overseas-oriented agriculture.

Statistics show that the export of agricultural products in the province has taken a lead in the country for several years.

The export volume reached about 4.2 billion US dollars last year, up 13 percent over the previous year.

To make its farm products more competitive on international markets, the local government has spared no efforts to update the varieties and food processing.

Since the middle of 1980s, the province has introduced 1,100 improved varieties of plants and animals, of which 300 have spread on a large scale.



The local government has also made great efforts to attract foreign investments.

So far the province has used nearly 1.4 billion US dollars in agriculture sectors, and set up more than 1,500 overseas-funded companies in its agriculture sector.

**PRC: Guizhou Leaders on Disaster Fighting, Bumper Harvest**

*OW1307125796 Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 96 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Provincial Party Committee and Government Hear Briefings on Disaster Fighting and on Reaping a Bumper Harvest"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 26 June, Liu Fangren, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Chen Shineng, governor of Guizhou; Yuan Ronggui, member of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice governor; Li Wanlu, member of the Guizhou Provincial CPC committee Standing Committee; and Bu Zhixin, secretary general of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, heard briefings on the province's disaster fighting and bumper harvest work. They called for further firming up conviction on disaster fighting and reaping a bumper harvest, stressing farm field management, implementing well measures to increase revenues, and ensuring the fulfillment of this year's agricultural production plan.

In mid-May, the provincial CPC committee and government dispatched investigation groups to nine prefectures and cities to supervise disaster fighting and bumper harvest work. After hearing the investigation teams' reports, provincial leading comrades concluded that localities have done an early and good job in this year's disaster fighting and bumper harvest work, overcome various difficulties, achieved marked results, and laid a solid foundation for this year's agricultural harvest.

Since Guizhou is susceptible to many serious natural disasters, provincial leading comrades urged the people never to slacken their vigilance against natural disasters. They called on those who are involved in agricultural production to always bear in mind the importance of disaster prevention, fighting, reduction, and relief when engaging in agricultural production; to not slacken efforts in management so as to reap a bumper harvest; and to stress field management in the entire agricultural production process. As this year's planting season has been delayed, it is necessary to treat early chemical fertilizer application and early harvest reaping as important tasks for realizing the agricultural production plan. As the province suffered a lot of natural disasters this year, it is necessary to seize the opportunity to replant crops,

to change crops, to expand planting acreage, and to reduce losses brought about by natural disasters.

Provincial leaders call for doing a good job in increasing revenue. In addition to paying attention to the production of flue-cured tobacco and to the operation of village and township enterprises, great efforts need also to be devoted to the development of animal husbandry, to family farmyard production, to try every possible means to help farmers increase income, and to adopt measures to protect and mobilize farmers' initiatives.

Provincial leading comrades stressed the need for all levels of party committees and government departments to further raise their understanding, to conscientiously deal with the situation and tasks faced by farming production, to enhance leadership, and to provide good services. It is necessary to do a good job in seedling supply, to investigate into and handle existing problems in farm material supply, to conscientiously do a good job in flue-cured tobacco procurement preparatory work, to continue promoting the help-the-poor policy, to establish an encouragement system, and to accelerate the process of poverty eradication in the province.

**\*PRC: Hebei Reports Wheat Procurement**

*96CE0335L Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 96 p 1*

[FBIS Summary] As of 22 June, Hebei Province had put 66,377 tons of contract wheat in storage, fulfilling 5.13 percent of the task.

**PRC: Heilongjiang Secretary Speaks on Building Potato Base**

*SK1507052396 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 14 July, a forum was held on developing land resources and building a potato production base in the northern part of Heilongjiang Province. Yue Qifeng, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the forum. He said: Potato production should be taken as a superior industry in the course of building Heilongjiang into an agriculturally powerful province. Through opening up and cooperation, we should build the province's northern areas into a potato production base. Now, our province has completed the construction of wheat, soybean, and rice production bases mainly in the Sanjiang Plain, as well as a corn production base mainly the Songnen Plain. The provincial party committee and government also placed the development of the land resources in the northern part of the province on their key work agenda and defined a target of building the northern areas into wheat, soybean, and potato production bases.

After hearing the work reports of Heihe, Qiqihar, Da Hinggan Ling, and Nehe, Yue Qifeng said: Potato is a product with our province's advantages. So, we should take it as a superior industry in the course of building Heilongjiang into an agriculturally powerful province and build a large-scale potato production base to turn potato resources into the province's economic strength.

While talking about the issues on how to achieve the processing of potatoes, to increase the value of potatoes through processing, and to occupy both domestic and foreign markets, Yue Qifeng said: Achieving the in-depth and precision processing of potatoes along with the development of potato production is the focus of our work. To achieve this, the processing industry should upgrade its standing and expand its scale. Heihe city should produce and process potatoes to cater to the markets of the Russian Federation.

Yue Qifeng said: To change the situation in which the province's potato production only meets its own needs, we should organize the production of potatoes in a well-planned, organized, and guided manner; and develop the production through opening up and cooperation and with loans. We should positively find and pioneer foreign markets for our potatoes. Densely populated areas should reasonably develop and use land, interplant potatoes with other crops on a trial basis, and popularize as quickly as possible their successful experiences. Science professionals and technicians are allowed to develop potato production on a contracted basis. In this way, we will certainly be able to give full scope to our quality potato varieties and potato-growing technologies.

At the forum, Sun Kuiwen, vice governor of the provincial government, specifically set forth requirements on how to build the potato production base. Present at the forum were Hu Xiangding, secretary general of the provincial party committee; and principal leaders of the provincial related departments, the provincial scientific research departments, Heihe city, Qiqihar city, and Da Hinggan Ling Prefecture.

**PRC: Henan Basically Completes Wheat Harvest**

SK1007001696 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Jun 96 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] According to agricultural statistics, as of 17 June Henan Province had harvested 72.08 million mu of wheat, accounting for 99.4 percent of the area sown in wheat, and had threshed 68.45 million mu, accounting for 95.1 percent of the harvested areas. [passage omitted]

During wheat harvesting, all localities concentrated manpower, as well as financial and material resources, on harvesting operations, and made all-out efforts to

harvest and thresh wheat on a crash basis. The increase in areas harvested by machinery also promoted the smooth progress of the summer harvest. Based on statistics, this year Henan Province used more than 200,000 wheat harvesters to reap more than 48.5 million mu of wheat. More than 8,100 of the harvesters used were wheat combines, which helped harvest more than 8 million mu of wheat. [passage omitted]

**PRC: Henan Reports on Summer Grain Purchase**

SK1607073096 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 30 Jun 96 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] By the end of 26 June, Henan Province had purchased 1,939.35 million kg of summer grain, accounting for 65.6 percent of the purchasing quota. Judging from the purchases of different areas, Jiaozuo city (114.5 percent), Pingdingshan city (113.5 percent), Xuchang city (112.1 percent), and Luohe city (110.6 percent) overfulfilled their purchasing tasks; Xinxiang city (91.8 percent), Puyang city (91.8 percent), Kaifeng city (86.2 percent), Zhengzhou city (85.9 percent), Anyang city (77.8 percent), Shangqiu Prefecture (69.2 percent), Hebi city (60.6 percent), and Zhoukou Prefecture (50.1 percent) completed over 50 percent of their purchasing tasks; and Sanmenxia city (19.6 percent) and Nanyang city (18.5 percent) completed less than 20 percent of their purchasing tasks.

**PRC: Jiangxi's Early Rice Output Increases**

OW1407141296 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1347 GMT 14 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, July 14 (XINHUA) — Jiangxi Province, the largest exporter of rice in southeast China, has 1.36 million hectares of early rice this year, 26,700 hectares more than last year, local agricultural officials said.

Total output of its early rice is expected to be 6.5 billion kilograms, one billion more than last year, they said.

Early rice output is expected to go up about 20 percent, they added.

Jiangxi has a population of 40 million and per capita cultivated land of 0.85 mu (about 0.057 hectares), ranking first in southeast China. Over one billion kilograms of grain produced by the province are exported to coastal areas annually.

The province raised the price of grain this year in a bid to encourage farmers. One hundred kilograms of unhusked paddy rice goes for 140 to 150 yuan (16.8 to 18.1 US dollars), up 30 percent over last year. Many farmers who had left the fields to look for work elsewhere have returned to the farm fields.



Finding the planting of crops more profitable, many farmers have turned cotton fields and mulberry tree plots into grain fields, said Zhong, who is with the provincial rural work committee.

Over the past several years, large tracts of grain fields in the province were used for planting cash crops because of the low price of grain.

**PRC: Liaoning Commentator's Article on Soil Conservation**

SK1507014896 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 24 Jun 96 p 5

[Unattributed commentator's article from LIAONING RIBAO: "A Basic State Policy That Must Be Persisted In"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ratio between the speed of soil conservation and that of soil erosion changed from 1 to 1.36 to 1 to 0.58 and then to 1 to 0.355 over the past 10 years. These figures, heartening the people, indicate that our province has begun to quicken steps to reduce soil erosion areas. If we unswervingly attend to the work in this aspect, great changes will take place in the land of Liaoning in the near future, and the people's living environment and living standards will noticeably be improved. To achieve this, the people and society as a whole should strengthen their awareness of soil conservation and persist in the basic state policy on soil conservation for a long period of time.

Liaoning is among the provinces without rich soil resources. Although brilliant achievements have been made in soil conservation over the past 10 years, problems caused by soil erosion are still quite serious. Along with the ceaseless increase in population and the rapid increase in the economy, the soil erosion situation is becoming more serious. As stipulated in the State Council's regulations, all levels of governments should approach from a strategic plane to understand that soil conservation is the lifeline of the development of mountainous areas, the fundamental way for managing land and harnessing rivers, the foundation for economic and social development, and a basic state policy that we must constantly persist in.

Whenever soil conservation is mentioned, some people, particularly cadres and people of cities and nonagricultural units and departments, think it is a matter only for agricultural and water conservancy departments, rural areas, and mountainous areas. This is an extremely lopsided, wrong idea. Some people should remember that more than 10 years ago, sand from Horqin Sandy Area was directly blown into Shenyang via several wind gaps in northwest Liaoning, including Kangping, Faku, and Zhangwu, as well as through Xinmin. Every spring,

yellow sand blown by the wind blotted out the sky and city, and the people poured out endless grievances. Our province has many large and medium cities, and these cities are densely populated. The situation has now improved thanks to the building of major ecological defense projects in the mountainous areas of both the eastern and western parts of the province. In case these two major ecological defense projects reduce their functions against wind and sand, a menace will be brought to the industrial and agricultural production of the cities in the central part of the province, as well as to the livelihood of the people there; the menace brought about by sand drought will be more serious. It is not necessary to mention old things. By building soil conservation facilities over the past few years, our province increases its water storage capacity by 10.1 billion cubic meters and is able to prevent 1.25 billion tonnes of sand from being washed away. If we do not have these projects, the people's production and living conditions in the central part of the province will become worse. Facts fully prove that soil conservation work is a matter not only for agricultural and water conservancy departments, mountainous areas, and the countryside, but also for the entire people because it is closely bound with the people. So, all social fronts and people should have a strong sense of soil conservation.

To enhance the people's awareness of soil conservation, the people in society should pay attention to, support, and participate in soil conservation work; should regard it as a duty; should contribute money and goods; should put forth strength; and should try every possible means to increase the input in soil conservation in an effort to noticeably quicken the tempo of soil conservation. We should foster an atmosphere that it is an honor to protect water and soil, and it is a shame to damage water and soil; should resolutely fight against activities unlawfully damaging water and soil; should mobilize all social forces to supervise and manage soil conservation work; and should provide a good law enforcement environment for law enforcers. In this way, we will certainly be able to make leaps in soil conservation work.

**PRC: Yunnan Party Secretary on Farm Resources**

OW1207063096 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 25 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by He Zhiqiang, Yunnan party secretary: "Manage Well Land Resources, Assets, and Promote Yunnan's Economic Construction"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Land is not only the resource that we rely on it for existence, but also the state's assets. The land management department is entrusted

with the task of managing land resources and land assets. Since the promulgation of the "Land Management Law" 10 years ago, Yunnan's land management department has done a massive amount of effective work and opened up a new phase in the province's land management work.

The most important aspect of enhancing land resource management is protecting arable land in a down-to-earth manner. Mountainous areas constitute 94 percent of Yunnan's land area; flat land only accounts for 6 percent. Statistical figures from the end of 1995 showed that the province had arable land totalling 42.86 million mu, or 1.07 mu per person, lower than the nation's per capita level of 1.2 mu. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan period, the province is expected to see an increase of 540,000 in population and a loss of 50,000 mu of farmland to nonfarm construction annually. This gain in population and loss in arable land will sharpen the contradiction between the people and the land in the province. To ensure basic grain self-sufficiency during the Ninth Five-Year-Plan period, one of the key measures lies in protecting arable land and in ensuring that the grain-growing area be stabilized over 55 million mu every year.

During the Ninth Five-Year-Plan period it is also necessary to enhance land resource and asset management, to further deepen land management and land utilization system reform, to effectively protect farmland, to rationally deploy land resources, and to give full play to benefits gained from land assets so as to adapt to Yunnan's economic construction and social development requirements.

First, it is necessary to conduct widespread publicity on the situation surrounding land in Yunnan, as well as over the general situation in Yunnan and in China. Let the people know that Yunnan is faced with the situation of low per capita land possession, an even lower per capita possession of farmland, and insufficient resources in farmland reserves. It is necessary to raise the awareness among the masses and the cadres about the scarcity of land, to instill in them the concept of treasuring farmland, and to enhance their sense of urgency and responsibility of protecting farmland, which is their lifeline.

Second, it is necessary to establish an effective control mechanism on overall land supply and to realize a dynamic equilibrium of overall land supply. On the principle of ensuring food supply to all and on the premise of ensuring land for grain and vegetable production, all levels of governments should make overall land-use arrangements for all sectors. It is necessary to formulate well overall land-use plans and annual land-use

plans. Undisciplined land use is forbidden. Construction projects that do not fit in with the overall land-use plan or that exceed the annual land-use plan should not be approved. In urban and township construction, it is necessary to implement well the principle on the use of land in a rational manner, to fully tap into potentials of existing land, and to strictly control the expansion of the city into outlying areas.

Third, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the "Regulations on Protecting Basic Farmland" formulated both by the State Council and by the provincial people's congress, to include farmland set aside for grain, cotton, edible oil crops, famous, excellent, and new farm produce, high-yield farmland that consistently produce more than 400 kegs of grain per mu, farmland that produce crops needed by the masses, farmland with excellent water irrigation works, vegetable base, fine crop strain base into basic farmland protection zone; and protection measures should be worked out for genuine implementation. Units and individuals are forbidden to change the nature of land use in the designated basic farmland protection zone. A strict examination and approval process according to the "Regulations" is required for application of land use for state construction purpose in the farmland protection zone.

Fourth, it is necessary to rationally develop land resources and to maintain the net increase in overall farmland acreage. There are over 10 million mu of land resources in Yunnan that can be turned into farmland, therefore it is necessary to develop farmland in a planned and rational manner and to invest more in farmland development. Fees collected from land use should be used to subsidize farmland development. A certain proportion of tax collected from the use of farmland and from land transfers should be used for farmland development.

Fifth, it is necessary to establish a responsibility system for leaders in farmland protection. Farmland protection, basic farmland protection in particular, grain growing area stabilization, multiple crop farmland development, and restrictions on the non-farm-use of land should be made important contents of a land management target responsibility system. Reward or punishment should be handed out accordingly to those who fulfill or fail to fulfill their responsibility as judged in yearend inspection. All levels of leaders must pay extra attention to this and must not waste land resources in exchange for immediate economic benefits and for the so-called performance.

Sixth, it is necessary to enhance land asset management. First of all, it is necessary to change our concept on land use and to change the concept of noncompensated,



limitless, non-turnover in the use of land into one of compensated, limited, and turnovers in land use. This form of land transfer may be adopted in land which is used for finance, commerce, tourism, entertainment purposes, and for construction of commercial housing. Users of land for the above-mentioned purposes will, in addition to paying land requisition fees, need to pay land transfer fee to the state. This is a way to produce economic gains from land-owning rights and to increase government revenue from land.

The key to enhancing land asset management lies in expanding the scope and in raising the proportion of supplying land through land transfer. It is necessary to take into consideration the province's reality and to expand the scope of land-use rights through land transfers from city and township centers to villages and to big farm ranches along major highways. Foreign firms and units owned by the whole people should not be the only ones that receive land-transfer rights. Land transfers should also extend to collective enterprises in and out of the province, to village and township enterprises, and private businesses. In addition to doing a good job in making land-use right transfers of large lots of land in city centers, it is also necessary to transfer the land-use rights of small lots of land in small towns well so as to open an important way for small towns for raising funds for their own construction and to realize the goal of "using land to generate riches and using riches to build towns."

Handling land held by townships and enterprises is another way to manage land assets well. It is necessary to raise townships' land utilization rate and to give play to enterprises' land assets through handling land held by townships and enterprises, moving old enterprises

away from city centers, dismantling old houses, enterprise mergers, and transferring the land-use rights of enterprises' idled land.

Bringing order to land transactions is also an important part of enhancing land asset management. Land transfer procedures need to be followed and relevant fees need to be paid according to law when transferring, leasing, and mortgaging government-owned land or when converting such land to business use.

All in all, managing and using land resources and assets well and protecting arable land is a major matter affecting Yunnan's economic construction and social stability, all sectors, and all the people. All levels of government leaders should take into consideration the province's overall situation; ensure a stable grain supply; work for the long-term interests of the future generation; correctly handle well the overall and partial interests, long-term and short-term relationship, the relationship between livelihood and construction; and enhance leadership over land management. All relevant departments and the masses are urged to show concern for, support, and become involved in the land management work. The land management department is called upon to make continued efforts to raise the reform of land management and the land-use system to a new level.

**\*PRC: Zhejiang Fulfills Planned Early Rice Area**  
96CE03350 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 9 Jun 96 p 1

[FBIS Summary] As of 6 June, the early rice area in Zhejiang Province was 13,044,000 mu, fulfilling 100.3 percent of the plan.

### Southwest Region

#### PRC: Guizhou Governor Transferred to Chemical Industry Ministry

OW1507130196 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 15 Jul 96

[By reporter Lin Yong (2651 0516)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Guiyang, 15 Jul (XINHUA) — The 22d meeting of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee recently decided to accept Chen Shineng's request for resignation from his post as Guizhou governor and to appoint Wu Yixia as Guizhou vice governor and acting governor.

According to a briefing, Wu Yixia is 53 years old this year. He graduated as a soil chemistry specialist, high-grade economist, and agronomist from the Jilin Agricultural University in 1968. He has successively served as secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee, vice governor of Jilin Province, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, vice minister of agriculture, and deputy secretary of the party group of the Ministry of Agriculture. He was appointed deputy secretary of the Guizhou provincial party committee by the CPC Central Committee in June this year.

It has been learned that necessitated by work, Chen Shineng has been transferred to assume leading work in the Ministry of Chemical Industry. He was transferred from a central state organ to work in Guizhou in 1991. He has successively served as vice governor and governor of Guizhou.

#### PRC: Wu Yixia Appointed as Acting Governor of Guizhou

OW1407093796 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0853 GMT 14 Jul 96

[By reporter Lin Yong (2651 0516)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Guiyang, 14 Jul (XINHUA) — The 22d meeting of the Eighth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday decided: Chen Shineng's request for resignation from his post as Guizhou governor has been accepted. Wu Yixia [0702 0076 0204] has been appointed as Guizhou vice governor, and it has been decided that he will be acting governor.

#### PRC: World Bank Loan Boosts Development in Guizhou

OW1207090396 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guiyang, July 12 (XINHUA) — Guizhou, an underdeveloped province in southwest

China, has used 22 million US dollar-worth of loans from the World Bank (WB) to develop education in 20 poverty-stricken areas.

Six village primary schools have been built in mountainous areas using WB loans, bringing the number of new schools to 1,162. The schools have a total floor space of 210,000 sq. M.

Over the past 15 years, Guizhou has financed various projects with 13 WB loan contracts, valued at 3.5 billion yuan.

These projects dealt with industry, agriculture, forestry, education, culture and public health.

#### PRC: Sichuan Capital Provides Internet Service 1 Jul

OW1007075996 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 10 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) — Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province in southwest China, began to provide Internet service on July 1.

Chinanet, the Chinese branch of Internet, will provide the Internet service to 2,000 users through telephone lines and the DDN (digital and data network) system.

The Chengdu node is one of the largest in China's 31 Chinanet affiliates, according to People's Post and Telecommunications Daily.

The fee for the network is 100 yuan, and subscribers get three months' service free of charge, the paper said.

#### PRC: Tibetan Festival Said Canceled Amid Fears of Unrest

OW2406040696 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 24 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, June 24 (AFP) — One of Tibet's main festivals has been cancelled for the second year running amid official fears of unrest following the official installation of the Beijing-approved Panchen Lama.

Tourists returning from Gyantse, 264 kilometers (165 miles) southwest of Lhasa, reported that the Gyantse Horse Fair — held since 1408 and scheduled for June 6 — was cancelled at short notice, the London-based Tibet Information Network (TIN) said Monday.

"We arrived to find that they had cancelled the fair, and we were told this was the second year this had happened," TIN quoted a British member of an official tour group as saying.



"People said it was because the authorities didn't want large gatherings of Tibetans in one place," the tourist said. The tour group reported seeing a convoy of 16 military trucks escorting large numbers of official cars from Shigatse to Gyantse on June 6.

Shigatse had been the site of week-long ceremonies to praise the child chosen by the Chinese authorities as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama — the second most important leader of Tibetan Buddhism.

TIN said tension remained high in Shigatse and Gyantse, with at least 14 Tibetans still in prison after being detained last year for refusing to support Beijing's choice of Panchen Lama.

**PRC: Yang Chuantang on Party Leadership, Building**

*OW1207133296 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 96 pp 1, 3*

[Speech by Yang Chuantang, deputy secretary and executive vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, at 28 June forum to mark the 75th founding anniversary of the CPC: "Uphold and Improve Party Leadership, Comprehensively Push Forward the Great New Engineering of Party Building"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrades:

This year is the 75th founding anniversary of the CPC and is also the first year of the implementation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Term Target for the Year 2010 by the people of all nationalities of the whole country under the leadership of the party. Besides, it is also a crucial year for party organizations at all levels of our region to seriously implement the guidelines of the Third Central Tibet Work Forum and the fifth regional party congress, and to organize and lead the people of all nationalities of the region in implementing the magnificent trans-century target of our region. On the eve of the 75th founding anniversary of the party, the organization department of the regional CPC committee and the work committee for regional organs have jointly held this forum to mark the 75th founding anniversary of the party. This is of great significance. All comrades attending the forum today are outstanding communists, outstanding party workers, and representatives of advanced grass-roots party organizations from various fronts. All of you are advanced elements of our great time, who are courageously doing pioneering work, forging ahead in a realistic manner, and working diligently, have made remarkable achievements in the practice of reform, opening up, safeguarding stability, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, have adhered to the party's ideological line in your deeds, and put the party's pur-

poses into practice, have increased the brilliance of the party's cause and the party's image, and are worthy of the glorious name of representative of CPC members. Here, on behalf of the regional party committee, I would like to extend to you sincere thanks and lofty respect! I hope everybody will guard against arrogance and rashness, make persistent efforts, and make even bigger new contributions to Tibet's economic prosperity and social stability.

Just now, we have discussed, in light of our work practice, our experience and understanding of further strengthening and improving party building, raising the governing and leadership levels of the party, giving full play to the role of political cores of grass-roots party organizations, the role of combat strongholds of party branches, and the role of vanguards and examples of party members, safeguarding Tibet's stability and development, and other issues, and have put forward many good suggestions and proposals, based on thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC committee, the Third Central Tibet Work Forum, and the fifth regional party congress, taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guideline.

I would like to take the opportunity of this forum to put forward my views on upholding and improving party leadership, and comprehensively pushing forward the great new engineering of party building as follows:

Since the birth of our party, it has taken a brilliant course for 75 years. During this period, the CPC, as the vanguard of the working class, has always stood at the very forefront in emancipating and developing social productive forces, led the people of all nationalities across the country in constantly pushing history forward, and attained brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction of our country. Viewed from our region, party organizations and party workers at various levels, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the regional party committee, have persistently taken economic construction as the foundation, blazed new trails in a realistic manner, and energetically explored effective ways for party building work in the new situation, closely based on the two major things — stability and development. The building of the party itself has obviously been strengthened and improved. This is mainly expressed in: (1) Party organizations and various levels and the broad masses of party members in the whole region have unfolded the "double study" activities of studying the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and of studying the Party Constitution in a deep-going and solid manner. (2) The broad masses of cadres with party membership have emancipated their

minds, sought truth from facts, explored things in a bold manner, scored positive achievements, won merits in their work, and made selfless dedications to their work. (3) Party organizations at various levels have consciously followed the party's basic line to improve themselves, adhered to the central task of economic construction, centered their work on promoting stability and development, paid attention to raising the political quality of cadres with party membership, and attached importance to studying knowledge of economics by cadres with party membership. As a result, party cadres have significantly strengthened their ability to promote material as well as spiritual civilization. (4) The building of party organizations at the grassroots level has been further strengthened. To cope with the need of the new situation and new tasks, we have set targets in promoting the building of party organizations at the grassroots level and strengthened efforts to raise the quality of grassroots level party organization in accordance with the "five good [wu ge hao 0063 0020 1130]" goals put forward by the party Central Committee and the demand of the regional party committee. The fighting capability [zhan dou li 2069 2435 0500] of party organizations at various levels has been significantly raised. However, we must also soberly understand that under the conditions of the changeable world and our reform and opening up, we have also met many complicated new problems and situations in party building. For instance, in some places and departments, party organizations pay little attention to party building, and the situation of poor discipline is quite serious. Some basic level party organizations are weak and ineffective, some of these organizations are inactive, and some are even dominated [ba shi 2116 2170] by religious forces and local evil forces. In particular, it is worth noting that some passive and corrupt tendencies are spreading within the party, some cadres with party membership are not firm in their belief of communist and socialist ideals, lack the sense of serving the people through the party, worship money, and have a high sense of individualism. Some of them even seek a corrupt living style. We must increase our vigilance and pay good attention to this situation, and solve those problems in a serious and solid manner.

How to successfully build up the party under the new historical conditions is a brand new subject and also a very arduous task. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee considered party building as a new and great engineering work, and put forward clear goals and tasks. How to promote the new and great engineering work of party building politically, ideologically, organizationally and in work style, and how to build our party into a Marxist party armed with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, which serves the people wholeheartedly, ideologically

and politically, is organizationally consolidated, and can withstand all kinds of tests and risks, will be the general principle and fundamental task of party building in the future. We must follow the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC National Congress "on some major issues concerning the strengthening of party building" and solidly do a good job in improving party building in this region, and closely link this work with reform, opening up, economic construction and the actual struggle against splittism in this region.

**1. We should persistently attach great importance to the activities of "double study" and implement the task of arming the whole party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.** Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a product which integrates the Marxist basic theory with China's great practice of reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization drive. It has apparent characteristics of the times, systematically answered the basic questions of what is socialism and how to build socialism, and inherited and carried forward Mao Zedong Thought. It is Marxism in contemporary China. The 14th CPC National Congress affirmed the guiding position of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics for the whole party, and put forward the task of using this scientific theory to arm the whole party. Studying the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is to meet the demands of adhering to party leadership, persisting in carrying out reform and opening up, strengthening the unity of the party, and unswervingly keeping to the party's basic line for 100 years. Unfolding activities of "double study" among all party members is an important measure to arm the whole party with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and strengthen party building in an all-round way. Judging from the situation of studying the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the Party Constitution by the broad masses of party members in this region, the general trend is good and party organizations at various levels have attached importance to the study and have formulated plans and measures to promote the study in light of the actual situation of each locality and department. The next step is to implement those plans and measures in a solid manner. Through the "double study" activities, we should strive to fulfill the basic requirements set by the party Central Committee, namely: (1) It is necessary to enable party members to have a good grasp of the basic viewpoints and essence of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, enhance their party spirit, and make significant progress in raising ideological and political consciousness and giving full



play to their vanguard role. (2) It is necessary to enable party members to clearly distinguish between right and wrong in ideology and political principle and to adhere to the correct political orientation. (3) It is necessary to enable party members to understand the party's basic knowledge, observe party discipline, and correct behavior which violates the Party Constitution. (4) It is necessary to enable party members to strengthen their ties with the masses and make progress and achievements in the course of reform.

2. It is necessary to energetically strengthen the party's political building in accordance with Comrade Jiang Zemin's call that leading cadres with party membership should become statesman who can run the party and rule the country. Since the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Jiang Zemin repeatedly pointed out: "Leading cadres must pay attention to politics," (politics mentioned by him includes political orientation, political stand, political viewpoint, political discipline, political ability to discern between right and wrong, and political sensitivity) and stressed that ideological and political construction is an important task in party building and a fundamental construction which can lead construction in other aspects. At the sixth meeting on party work attended by cadres of various regional departments, Comrade Basang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, spoke on behalf of the regional party committee on how to strengthen ideological and political construction of leading cadres with party membership in this region in line with the guidelines of the party Central Committee and set specific demands on party members in their study of politics. Paying attention to politics is not an empty demand and must be implemented with the practice of implementing the party's basic line. Leading cadres with party membership at various levels must put into practice the requirements set by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of a series of speeches made by Comrade Jiang Zemin. First, it is necessary to properly and fully implement the party's line, principles and policies. Second, it is necessary to apply the party's basic line in distinguishing between major issues of right and wrong. Third, it is necessary to strengthen party spirit and improve work styles. The specific demands are:

(1) It is necessary to firmly implement the party's basic theory, line, and principles, and always adhere to the correct political orientation. To adhere to the correct political orientation, the most fundamental thing is to firmly adhere to the party's basic line of "one center and two basic points," adhere to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and adhere to communist belief.

We should always adhere to the party's leadership, strengthen party building, improve the party's work and enhance party organizations' rallying and fighting capabilities. We should firmly establish the Marxist outlook on nationality and religions affairs, consciously protect the unification of the motherland and unity of various nationalities, be courageous in standing on the forefront of struggles against splittism, take a firm and clear-cut stand, and reasonably and powerfully wage uncompromising struggle [zuo yong bu tiao he di dou zhen 0155 3057 0008 6148 0678 4104 2435 3630] against the Dalai splittist clique.

(2) It is necessary to further strengthen study, strive to raise political quality, and firmly foster a Marxist world outlook. Political vagueness and sway of cadres with party membership are often due to their poor understanding in theory. Therefore, it is necessary to painstakingly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and have a good grasp of its essence. In particular, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the basic questions of what is socialism and how to build socialism, and apply the theory in actual work and solving new problems in the course of reform and development. This is the fundamental measure to raise the quality of cadres with party membership, promote the healthy development of reform and economic construction, and guarantee that the party's basic line will remain unchanged for 100 years. Every party member and cadre must consciously and painstakingly study the theory, and link their study with their actual thinking to solve their problems in outlooks of the world, life and values. This is a fundamental issue related to the quality of cadres with party membership, including their political stand, moral character, ideology, work style, and way of conducting themselves in society.

(3) It is necessary to strictly observe party discipline and constantly enhance consciousness of maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Implementing the party's political discipline is the foundation for maintaining the unity of the party and strengthening the party's rallying and fighting power. It is also an important guarantee for adhering to the correct political orientation. In order to strictly observe the party's political discipline, the most fundamental thing is to observe the Party Constitution, adhere to the system of democratic centralism, do things according to the Party Constitution and the requirements of democratic centralism, and, in particular, we must maintain unanimity with the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core. Whether one can consciously implement the system of democratic centralism is not merely a question of method of work or leadership, but is a ques-

tion of party spirit and political discipline. Therefore, we must intensify education, improve various systems, strengthen supervision, and urge leading cadres at various levels to properly implement the fundamental system of democratic centralism, uphold the authority of the party Central Committee, ensure the smooth implementation of instructions and orders of the party Central Committee, and guarantee the implementation of various policies in the autonomous region.

(4) It is necessary to strengthen political cultivation, increase political sensitivity, increase the ability to make political differentiation, and always remain politically sober-minded and firm. This requires that each leading cadre must always pay attention to politics and major state affairs, find out about social ideological trends, strengthen political sense, be skillful in making observations, analyzing matters, and handling matters from a political angle, and persistently improve the ability to make political differentiation through "self-respect, self-examination, self-alertness, and self-encouragement." In particular, how to maintain a high degree of alertness and how to increase political sensitivity and the ability to make political differentiation in the struggle between the forces for separation and those against it in Tibet are the greatest test of political sensitivity and the ability to make political differentiation of party-member cadres, particularly leading cadres, of Tibet.

(5) It is necessary to firmly establish the mass viewpoint, adhere to the mass line, and build closer flesh and blood relationships with the masses of people. The mass viewpoint is the basic political viewpoint of our party, the mass line is the fundamental work line of our party, and wholeheartedly serving the people is the fundamental purpose of our party. Therefore, it is necessary to regard education among cadres on the mass viewpoint and the mass line as an important content, put it in a prominent position, and grasp it firmly. Each party member, and party cadres in particular, must regard "whether or not the people support, whether or not the people agree, and whether or not the people are happy" as the starting point and foothold in considering problems, handling affairs, and making decisions, ideologically respect the masses of people, be close to them in feelings, go deep among them in action, depend on them in work, always listen to their views and demands, be concerned about their difficulties, sincerely do more solid work for them, and influence them and lead them in working hard for the set targets with one's exemplary ideology and work style.

**3. Further strengthen the building of grass-roots organizations, and constantly improve the combat effectiveness of grass-roots party organizations.** The party's grass-roots organizations are the party's com-

bat strongholds on the first line at the grass-roots level, are the foundation of all the party's work and combat effectiveness, and undertake the important responsibility of directly keeping in touch with the masses of people, doing propaganda work among them, organizing them, and uniting them. Only by earnestly doing a good job in the building of grass-roots organizations will it be possible to really ensure the implementation of the party's basic line and various principles and policies, and to ensure the stability of the overall situation of the agricultural and stock-breeding areas. Generally speaking, the grass-roots party organizations in our region are good, have combat effectiveness, and have played an important role in the reform, opening up, economic development, stability, and other work of our region. However, some problems also exist. In particular, a small number of grass-roots party organizations are weak and lax, and lack combat effectiveness. They can hardly meet the needs of the new situation and the demands of the new tasks. This phenomenon must be changed at once. We must, in accordance with the "five good" target put forward by the central authorities, comprehensively strengthen the building of grass-roots organizations of enterprises and institutions of the agricultural and stock-breeding areas, and further improve the targeted management systems for political construction, propaganda, education, and economic and social development of grass-roots party organizations. According to the Three-Year Program and overall arrangements for rectifying the weak and lax grass-roots party organizations of our region, we have entered the crucial second year. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to it, do meticulous organization work, and vigorously implement various measures. We must, in accordance with accepted standards, rectify and accept one organization after another, and should never do the work perfunctorily. Circulars should be issued to criticize party committees which do not do solid work but perform their duty in a perfunctory manner, and investigation should be carried out to affix responsibility of leading cadres of such party committees. It is necessary to make concerted efforts from top to bottom to strive to build the grass-roots organizations of our region into strong combat strongholds which are politically firm, honest, and upright, have close ties with the masses of people, fight in unity, and are able to lead the masses of people in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization in order to ensure the successful realization of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the magnificent trans-century target of our region.

**4. Train a contingent of high-quality cadres who are capable of resolutely implementing the party theories and line.** "To make a success of the cause under the leadership of the party, we not only must have cor-



rect theories and line, but also must have a contingent of high-quality cadres who can resolutely implement the party's theories and line." This is part of the basic experience of our party in the past 75 years. As the party's cadres we must, no matter what we do, have lofty ideals of communism, adhere to the correct political orientation, unswervingly take the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and resolutely implement the party's basic theories, basic line, and various principles and policies; strive to put the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people into practice, maintain close ties with the people, and safeguard the interests of the people; emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in doing anything, be good at doing pioneering work and forging ahead, adopt the ideological and work methods of materialist dialectics, observe discipline and laws in an exemplary manner, remain honest and upright, carry forward the spirit of doing arduous work, consciously resist and guard against corruption, and resolutely oppose negative and degenerated phenomena; and study hard, work diligently, and acquire professional knowledge and ability to do one's own work well. Because of this, party-member cadres at various levels, leading cadres and young cadres in particular, must put in more time and energy to study theory, economics, science, management, laws, history, and any other thing they need to study, and strive to lay a good ideological and knowledge foundation for rendering meritorious services for the cause of the party and the people. Besides, they must energetically plunge themselves into social practice, integrate themselves with the people, temper themselves in the practice of promoting the coordinated development of the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, accumulate their experience, improve their quality, and increase their capability. The broad masses of young and middle-aged party-member cadres should undertake the heavy trans-century historical mission, firmly push the party's cause forward, and it is essential that they intensify tempering themselves in practice. They should be encouraged to go to work in the first line of reform and construction, at the grass-roots level, and in places where there is much hardship and difficulty. Those who are able to share weal and woe with the masses of people in those places, work in unity with them, and make achievements should be commended. Cadres who seek ease and comfort and are not willing to go to those places, cannot stand the test of an arduous environment, cannot become one with the masses, and are not able to overcome difficulties and solve problems are not cadres needed by the party and the people. Party-member cadres, leading cadres in particular, must, through thorough and sustained study and tempering in practice, constantly enrich their knowledge

and experience, and strive to become outstanding cadres of the party.

#### Comrades:

The CPC is the nucleus leading and uniting the people of all nationalities of the whole country in the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. As a ruling party, our party is shouldering a heavy historical mission and is undergoing the test of the times. Each of us party members should strengthen the cultivation of party character, win honor for the party, add brilliance to the party's cause, take the promotion of the "great new engineering" as our sacred duty, and fight for the realization of the goal of party building in the new period!

#### PRC: Tibet Leading Cadres Must Conform to 'Strict Requirements'

OW1607102696 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Lhasa, 15 Jul (XINHUA) — Tibet Autonomous Region sets high standards and strict requirements for leading cadres at all levels according to Tibet's actual conditions in "constantly adhering to the four cardinal principles for governing the country and carrying out the policy of reform and opening up for regenerating the nation." From top to bottom, the atmosphere of paying attention to politics in connection with the reality has taken shape.

The party committee of Tibet Autonomous Region pointed out: To pay attention to politics in connection with the reality, it is first necessary to observe political discipline and safeguard the authority of the central leadership, and this is the "most important" point in politics. Tibet is a nationality autonomous area of the PRC, and at present, the fundamental, most important, and greatest issue of politics in Tibet is to conscientiously safeguard Tibet's social and political stability and safeguard national unity and nationality solidarity. According to the current conditions of work in Tibet, the regional authorities are conscientiously carrying out the spirit of the third forum on the work in Tibet held by the central leadership, implementing the "three basic points" and the "nine principles" and correctly handling the "12 relationships" as being stressed by the Fifth Plenum of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and taking this as a major point for keeping political uniformity and acting in unison with the party central leadership.

Another important point for cadres at all levels in Tibet when paying attention to politics in connection with the reality is to correctly carry out the party's nationality and religious policies in the new period. Last

year, General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote "Loving the country and the religion, keeping unity, and making progress" on a congratulation banner as a gift to the Tibetan religious circle brought by the central delegation. Tibet is now taking this eight-character principle as the general requirement for the religious circles in "paying attention to politics." The religious circle is prompted to follow the political guideline of loving the country and loving the religion at the same time, and are guided to adapt the religion to socialism. People in the religious circle, as well as people with and without religious belief, are being united and educated so that they will join hands in making contributions to the cause of socialist modernization. According to the principle of "protecting the legal, banning the illegal, and cracking down on the lawbreaking," Tibet is strengthening management over religious activities and temples. Party and government leading cadres are required to be courageous and good at religious management, and this is taken as a requirement for paying attention to politics.

**PRC: Chen Kuiyuan on Fighting Separatism in Sagya County**

OW2106121996 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Jun 96 p 1

[By reporter Yixi Jiacao (4135 6007 0502 2238)]

[FBIS Translated Text] While inspecting Sagya County on 30 May, Chen Kuiyuan, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out: We must always firmly implement the principle of "laying equal emphasis on both, and be strong in both," develop the economy, and carry on the struggle against separatism through to the end. Only if all of the region's counties develop rapidly can our overall strength be increased and the face of Tibet be comprehensively improved as soon as possible.

Chen Kuiyuan and people accompanying him first seriously listened to work reports by Baima, secretary of the county party committee; Basang Cering, chairman of the county people's congress; and Zhang Xuexi, county head. Secretary Chen Kuiyuan fully affirmed the fine mental state of the Sagya County leading body and the county's achievements, expressed approval of the trend of thought on work and the measures taken by the county party committee and government, and gave important instructions on how to further strengthen work to develop and stabilize Sagya County.

Chen Kuiyuan pointed out that according to the actual situation of Sagya County, agriculture is not only the base, but also the major industry. In developing Sagya County, it is necessary to grasp agriculture. Once this

important sector is grasped, the fundamental thing in economic development is grasped. The natural conditions here determine that it is impossible for agriculture to make great development by depending on extensive and backward ways of farming. This is not only true of Sagya County. Regarding the agriculture issue, the whole region must change extensive operation to intensive operation, strive to increase the percentage of scientific farming, and study and make use of modern ways of operation and science and technology so that agriculture will gradually move forward along the road of modernization. He said that like Sagya County, animal husbandry efforts in our region should focus on improving quality. Our region's per unit area yield in animal husbandry is very low. We must strive to explore new ways to develop a type of animal husbandry that produces good economic results, such as improving grassland, improving stud stock, readjusting livestock structure, increasing the percentage of female animals, shortening the turnover period of livestock, increasing the number of livestock sold and the commodity rate of livestock, and carrying out initial processing of animal products. We must change and abandon traditional concepts and habits that are not in keeping with modernization, adopt ways of thinking and measures that tally with modernization, move forward step by step, and develop agriculture and animal husbandry to a higher level. Chen Kuiyuan also gave instructions on developing Sagya County's rural enterprises and tertiary industry, making use of its mining resources, improving its ecological environment, and building its grass-roots organizations. Chen Kuiyuan stressed that the starting point and standpoint of all our work are to improve the people's living standards. Leaders at all levels must firmly keep in mind our party's purpose, have the people in their hearts, solve concrete problems, and gradually lead the people to the road of prosperity and civilization through developing production.

Speaking about the struggle against separatism, Chen Kuiyuan pointed out that the root cause to instability in Tibet is the Dalai clique. The Dalai and his like have tried in a thousand and one ways to sabotage our region's stability and to obstruct our socialist modernization drive. We must make greater efforts to crack down on their separatist sabotaging activities and must never allow them to undermine the cause of the people of Tibet.

Sang Zhu, member of Tibet Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Xigaze Prefectural CPC Committee, chaired the informal discussion meeting and spoke at the meeting. He said that Sagya County has made remarkable achievements in various aspects of work. In future, it must regard primary indus-



try as the key point, make great efforts to develop the secondary and tertiary industries, and gradually enable the peasants and herdsmen to shake off poverty, become prosperous, and live a relatively comfortable life. At the same time, it must attach great importance to, and strengthen, the work to stabilize the situation and the struggle against separatism, and create a good environment for realizing Sagya County's Ninth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. All the people of the county, from top to bottom, must seriously study and gain a thorough understanding of the spirit of Secretary Chen's speech and implement it in concrete work.

Chen Kuiyuan and people accompanying him went to the fields to give guidance to agricultural production and extend regards to the people.

Also accompanying Chen Kuiyuan on his inspection tour of Sagya County were Laba Pingcuo, regional vice chairman, and Xiangba Gadain, chairman of the Tibet Regional Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission.

**PRC: Tibet Secretary Promotes Sagya Monastery as Good Example**

*OW2106122096 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Jun 96 p 1*

[By staff reporter Yixi 'iacuo (4135 6007 0502 2238): "When Inspecting Sagya Monastery, Secretary Chen Kuiyuan Encourages Monks To Cherish Love for the Country and Buddhism"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Accompanied by Sang Zhu, member of the regional party committee standing committee and secretary of the Xigaze prefectural party committee, regional party committee Secretary Chen Kuiyuan inspected Sagya Monastery on 30 May and gave an important speech at a forum in the monastery.

Chen Kuiyuan and his entourage visited the monastery's main Buddhist hall and cultural relics. Subsequently, they held a forum with leaders of the monastery's democratic management committee and monk representatives. After listening to reports by Bandian Dunyu, director of the monastery's democratic management committee; and Luzhu Jiacao, the monastery's well-reputed host, Chen Kuiyuan pointed out: Sagya Monastery is an advanced monastery cherishing love for the country and observing law in the autonomous region. Historically, Sagya Monastery and Sagya Master Basiba made major contributions to the motherland's unification. Now in the big family of the socialist motherland under the Communist Party's leadership, all nationalities are equal and there is freedom of religious belief. Sagya Monastery should play a greater role. Buddhism always advocates

equality among all living creatures and also stands for doing good things. Buddhist monasteries should conscientiously foster professional monks so that they can study Buddhist scriptures with great concentration. The greater their attainments in Buddhist studies, the better. Buddhism and religious discipline should be used to educate and manage monastery personnel. In addition, Buddhism's lofty ideas and fine morality should be used to influence religious believers. In this way, monasteries will enjoy a higher and higher position and reputation in the minds of the government and people. In our country, there is freedom of religious belief; religious sites and normal religious activities are protected by law. The state shows much concern for religious sites, particularly for such religious sites as Sagya Monastery, which has made major contributions to the state. Patriotic personalities in religious circles who have done well in safeguarding the motherland's unification, in opposing the Dalai splittist clique, and in lawfully exercising management over monasteries are respected by the state and people and should be given more care. The party's religious policy can be summed up in two points: Whatever within the religious scope can be done, whatever forbidden by state law must not be done. Anything proceeding genuinely in line with the Buddhist canon and creed will not contradict state law. Judging from the Dalai's behavior of ruining Tibet and Buddhism, we know that the Dalai clique is not only illegal but has also betrayed Buddhism. Chen Kuiyuan continued: In the future, we will, as always, care for and support monasteries that cherish love for the country and abide by the law; monasteries that do not do well or carry out sabotage will be urged to strengthen their management so that they genuinely become "peaceful and quiet places" as described by Buddhism. Hopefully, Sagya Monastery will continue to develop its tradition of cherishing love for the country and Buddhism and of being united amid progress; it will preserve its fine reputation and do better in managing the monastery, protecting cultural relics, carrying forward the Buddhist doctrine, and opposing splittism, to set a good example for other monasteries.

At the forum, Sang Zhu, member of the regional party committee standing committee and secretary of the Xigaze prefectural party committee, said that Sagya Monastery as well as monasteries and monks throughout Sagya County will conscientiously study and profoundly understand Secretary Chen's speech and will further strengthen monastery management, cultural relics protection, and all other work. Laba Pingcuo, vice chairman of the regional government; and Xiangba Gadeng, chairman of the regional nationalities and religious affairs commission, also inspected Sagya Monastery and attended the forum.

**PRC: Tibet Scholars, Officials on Development**  
*OW0207093096 Lhasa Tibet Television Network*  
*in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jun 96*

[By Ni Song: "May I Ask About the Direction? — The Gap Between Tibet and the Hinterland," including recorded interviews with five economic scholars and officials in Tibet in Tibet at an ungiven time; from the "Weekly Report" program; passages within quotes recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Video opens with program host Ni Song addressing the viewers in the studio, cuts to show the experts and officials interviewed by Ni Song in a different room and at an unidentified time; video occasionally shows scenes of people working in various localities while the guests continue talking]

[Ni] Tibet has accomplished tremendous achievements in reform, opening up, economic construction, and various social undertakings over the past years. The major economic and social development targets set for the Eighth Five-Year Plan have been basically fulfilled or over fulfilled. The economic growth rate in 1995 reached 10.6 percent, higher than that of the whole country. In terms of the compound average in 1990, the per capita average net income of peasants and herdsmen was 878 yuan, whereas the average wage of staff and workers stood at 7,382 yuan, and per capita living expenditure income of urban residents reached 4,000 yuan. Throughout Tibet, the situation is stable, the economy is being developed, nationalities have united with each other, frontier areas are stable, and people are living and working in peace and contentment. However, we should not ignore that there is still a gap between Tibet and the hinterland.

[Yu Yungui, vice president of the regional academy of social sciences] "The economic development gap between Tibet and the hinterland is mainly seen in the following four aspects: 1. The gap in the level of economic development, including some per capita indices, such as per capita income, is rather wide. 2. The gap in the economic growth rate: Statistics show that Tibet's economic growth rate is behind that of the hinterland by 2-6 percentage points in recent years. 3. The gap in the quality of development: No matter in agriculture or industry, the quality of our enterprise development is not high. It is a kind of extensive-style development — although the economic indices have increased, the economic returns are not high. 4. The gap in economic structure, particularly in industrial structure: In the hinterland, the primary and tertiary industries have smaller proportions in the economy, whereas the secondary industry has a bigger proportion. In Tibet, however, the proportion of primary industry to

the economy is too large, and that of the secondary is too small."

[Xiao Chuanjiang, assistant researcher of the regional academy of social sciences] "From the economic development perspective, development not only means economic growth, but also rational transformation in economic structure; it is also related to the change in social attitude and practice that obstructs economic progress. From this point of view, we should approach the gap between Tibet and the hinterland in economic development from the gaps in: 1. economic growth; 2. upgrading the economic structure; and, 3. the quality of laborers. I would like to simply talk about the gap in the quantity and quality of economic growth. Tibet's annual gross national product [GNP] growth rates during the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plan periods were 5.6 and 3.4 percentage points lower than those of the whole country, respectively. In terms of quantity, the gap has narrowed by 2.1 [as heard] percentage points. If we compare the total factor productivities, a universal standard for measurement, Tibet's total factor productivity was merely 0.3 percent during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, about 1.4 percentage points lower than the national level. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, Tibet's total factor productivity dropped to -0.1 percent, 4.2 percentage points lower than the national level. In terms of economic quality, Tibet's gap with the hinterland has widened. In terms of quantity, the economic gap has narrowed."

[Ni] As one of Tibet's five mainstay industries, the handicraft textile and other light industries are also currently facing a lot of difficulties.

[Luosang Nima, deputy director of the regional bureau of handicraft textile and other light industries] "Compared with what we had 30 years ago, handicraft textile and other light industries have indeed developed and been strengthened. Compared with that of the whole country, however, ours is still rather backward. Presently, the labor productivity of the Tibet's textile and other light industries is only half the national average, whereas the profit and tax rates for every 100 yuan of output value is 45 percent. This makes Tibet the No. 1 backwater in the country. The main problems are: 1. the scale of enterprises is small; 2. technology and products are outdated in enterprises; 3. enterprises suffer from poor skills, weak foundation, and a lack of capital; and, 4. skilled personnel are scarce and quality is poor in enterprises."

[Ni] Reviewing and summarizing the brilliant achievements during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, Gyalcan Norbu, chairman of the



autonomous regional people's government, noted: Although we have accomplished certain achievements in the past five years, there are still many difficulties and problems that cannot be ignored and there are shortcomings in the government's work: 1. Some deep-seated contradictions in economic operation are still not solved and the extensive mode of economic growth still restricts the optimization of economic structure and the improvement of economic efficiency. 2. We are weak in overall economic strength and macroeconomic regulation and control. Some necessary systems on capital are still not established and we still need to exert great efforts to control commodity price hikes. 3. The weak foundation for agriculture and animal husbandry has not been reversed. Tibet has a unitary economic structure in agriculture and animal husbandry and the incomes of peasants and herdsmen grow slowly. The antipoverty task is still rather arduous. 4. The overall quality of state-owned enterprises is low and their competitiveness in the market is fairly weak. Some enterprises are in difficulties. 5. The Dalai clique's splittist activities have seriously obstructed the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction. 6. Bureaucratism and formalism exist to different extents in government work; hence the work is not done thoroughly or in a down-to-earth manner. It can be said that we are facing opportunity as well as challenge and there is hope as well as difficulties. [Video shows file footage of Gyalsen Norbu addressing the afore-mentioned session and scenes of people working in various environments]

[Ni] "What are the major causes for the gap?"

[Yu Yungui] "I think there are many causes in various aspects — economic, historical, natural, social, and others. To sum up, the main cause lies in the state of closing, which also leads to the closing in our thinking, concept, and even economy. Because of the state of closing, we conducted fewer contacts with the outside world and are eventually promoting construction within a closed environment. This has contributed to the widening gap."

[Xiao Chuanjiang] "The economic causes include, first of all, our economic growth mode, which is still typically extensive. In other words, our efficiency is very low. Our high growth rate in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is completely because of excessive demand for investment. Because Tibet is a vast territory with a sparse population and low economic density and because the state cannot, at the moment, invest a huge sum of money in thoroughly improving Tibet's infrastructure, there are restrictions on further economic development in Tibet."

[Ni] "How can we narrow the gap between Tibet and the hinterland?"

[Wang Qingshan, director of the economy institute under the regional academy of social sciences] "To narrow this gap, first of all, we should rely on the hard struggle of all people in Tibet, then the help of the state. Both factors are indispensable."

[Yu Yungui] "Generally speaking, I think we should reform, open up to the outside world, and implement a correct strategy for economic development. All things unsuitable to the development of productive forces, including some outmoded regulations and irrational practices, production relations, and other aspects, must be reformed. In opening up, we should open up our economy and society further and channel technology, personnel, and capital into Tibet so as to work our economic development into the general economic cycle of the country and even the world. To implement a correct strategy for economic development, we should have an appropriate growth rate on the one hand, because without such a rate, we cannot narrow the gap; on the other hand, we must pay attention to the quality of economic development. Therefore, the shift of economic growth mode proposed by the central authorities is very important to Tibet. One more thing, I think we should promote unbalanced development. That means some key trades should be developed into mainstay industries and become the main force for economic growth; in the meantime, areas with the advantage of resources, such as Nyingchi Prefecture and Lhasa city, should be developed prior to other localities. In addition, key industries should have an appropriate scale of operation."

[Ni] To enhance Tibet's economic strength and promote the establishment of a modern enterprise system in Tibet, the autonomous regional people's government released the program for implementing the Double 100 Plan and 510 Project, respectively proposed by the regional commission for restructuring economy and the regional economy planning commission in 1995 and 1996.

[Dawa Cireng, director of the enterprise management department under the regional commission for restructuring economy] "The Double 100 Plan is proceeding smoothly in Tibet. Trades in all localities have reached the document examination stage, and the deadline is 20 June. Some departments have sorted out their materials. This overall survey of enterprises is aimed at establishing a computerized database for giving suitable guidance to enterprises in various trades. In a word, the Double 100 Plan is going well so far."

"The launch of the 510 Project is an important move to revitalize economic development in Tibet, as well as an important guarantee for creating a new point for economic growth and speeding up the shift of two fundamental shifts. Therefore, we should rely on available resources, target demand and efficiency, and take market economy as the orientation on the basis of what we have achieved. Of the 30 projects, including 10 key technological transformation projects, development of 10 new products and 10 competitive products, 15 have been approved. This includes nine projects for technological transformation and six for developing new products, with a total investment of 96.74 million yuan."

[Ni] On 15 June, XIZANG RIBAO carried a commentator's article that noted: To narrow the gap with the hinterland and march toward a fairly comfortable life along with the whole country, Tibet's growth rate must exceed the country's annual average level. However, this rate should be one that guarantees quality and efficiency.

If we merely pursue speed and follow the operational track of the old system in developing an extensive mode of economy with high investment, even we do achieve the desired rate, our gap with the whole country could only become wider. The key to solving this contradiction lies in emancipating the minds and conscientiously achieving the two fundamental shifts — the shift of the economic system from the traditional planned economy to a socialist market economy and the shift of economic growth mode from extensive to intensive.

Thanks for watching this issue of Weekly Report today.

**PRC: Raidi Inspects Localities; Stresses Unity**

OW0207021196 *Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Jun 96*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] In mid-June, Comrade Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, accompanied by responsible comrades of the Nagu prefectural party committee, visited factories, town and village enterprises, schools, and herdsmen's houses in Sogxian, Baqen, and Biru Counties to inquire in detail about their production and living conditions. He heard work reports from various countries and called on Comrade Bu De, a hero of the grassland. [Video opens with a shot showing Raidi, accompanied by several officials, inspecting a pasture and entering a tent to call on a herdsman]

While inspecting work in Nagu, Comrade Raidi made an important speech on stabilizing the situation, developing the economy, combating disasters, assisting impoverished families, strengthening the building of leading bodies, and promoting army-government and army-civilian unity. On the issue of stabilizing the situation, Comrade Raidi said: At present, there is political and social stability throughout the region. Its economy is developing, and the people are living and working in peace and contentment. Party and government organizations throughout the region have made progress in various fields of work by giving equal importance to stability and development and by penetratingly implementing the guidelines of the third central forum on work in Tibet and studying and implementing the guidelines of the fourth session of the sixth regional people's congress and those of the fourth session of the sixth regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Meanwhile, however, we must not fail to see that the Dalai and the separatists under him have not abandoned their criminal scheme to vainly divide the motherland and undermine national unity. They are awaiting an opportunity to make trouble and carry out sabotage. We must never take them lightly. We must heighten our vigilance and resolutely crack down on the sabotage activities of all separatists. In the crime crackdown struggle, we must not only deal prompt and severe blows at the criminal offenders who engage in beating, smashing, looting, and killing people and at various types of social vices, but must also severely crack down on the sabotage activities of separatists. We must make this task the central task in the crime crackdown struggle.

While inspecting work in Baqen County, Raidi learned that the county had lost 32 percent of its livestock this year after it was hit by a severe snowstorm. The disaster caused severe difficulties in the living conditions of herdsmen. He said with concern: The disaster in Baqen this year is extremely serious. The damage caused by it is about the same as that caused by the severe snowstorm in 1990. The mortality rate of livestock that year was 37 percent. This year, it has reached 32 percent. Cadres and the masses in disaster-stricken areas, under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, kept the damage to a minimum by working hard, combating the disaster self-reliantly, and developing production to save themselves. They have done a great deal of work and have achieved remarkable results. Up to now, no one is known to have died from starvation and cold in such a severe disaster. Truly, this is not easy. The most urgent task facing us now is to make arrangements for the masses' daily life, particularly arrangements for food for households that have lost the means to obtain



food. Basically, the problem of people freezing to death does not exist nowadays, but if effective measures are not taken promptly, households without livestock, food, and cash may starve to death. The autonomous regional people's government and local authorities have adopted measures to dispatch work groups to study the disaster situation in the stricken areas and have allocated relief funds to these areas, and the county party committees and county governments have also done their best, but the victims still face many problems in their daily life. We should pay close attention to this situation. Therefore, the most pressing matter of the moment is to immediately adopt every available measure, break free from conventions, and handle important matters first. The principal responsible comrades of county party committees, county governments, and county people's congresses should personally lead teams and share responsibility in sending food to food-deficient households. At present, the most important task is to ensure that no deaths occur from starvation. The problem of providing food relief to victims should be solved first. After that, we should study how to assist them in developing production. [Video shows Raidi inspecting pastures, factories, a school, and village and town enterprises]

After inspecting livestock production, town and village enterprises, and schools, Comrade Raidi sincerely said to the prefectural and county leading comrades: To develop the economy, we must further emancipate our minds and change our concepts. The idea of emancipating the mind has a different definition in different periods, and its emphasis also changes in different periods. We must not remain at the same level all the time. Some old and backward ideas, ideology, customs, and habits still bind the hands of the masses, thus seriously hampering the development of productive forces and slowing economic development and improvement in the living conditions of the masses. At present, outmoded and backward ideology still exists among herdsmen. This situation cannot meet the need for development of a market economy. This requires that we further educate the masses of peasants and herdsmen and guide them to take the road to prosperity. Emancipation of the mind and changing concepts should begin with leaders at various levels and then be deepened step by step. It is necessary to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and to banish the idea of waiting and asking for help. To free ourselves from poverty, we must first pay attention to science, technology, and education. In providing assistance to poor areas, we must pay attention to solving the root cause of problems. We should help poor areas through science, technology, and

education. This is a long-term avenue to shaking off poverty and achieving prosperity.

Comrade Raidi stressed: Prefectural and county authorities should do a good job of managing the construction projects aided by other fraternal provinces and cities in the hinterland and in effectively using the funds provided by them. They have provided us with selfless assistance without attaching any conditions even though they are not rich. We must use these funds to do tangible things that benefit the local people.

While inspecting work in Nagu, Comrade Raidi particularly stressed the importance of strengthening the leading bodies of various levels, saying: To fulfill the development objective of shaking off poverty and achieving prosperity and a fairly comfortable standard of living, we must, first, build a leading body that is strong, united, and works in a coordinated manner. Second, leading cadres must stress politics. They must have a clear political direction; they must have a clear political viewpoint; they must have a firm political stand; they must have strict political discipline; they must have a strong ability to distinguish among political matters; and they must have keen political insight. Third, we must have a good idea and motive for development. Fourth, we must work in a down-to-earth way, refrain from making empty talk, be devoted to our work, have a sense of responsibility, be ready for new explorations and innovations, and have the spirit of hard struggle. Unity within leading bodies is unity between the Tibetan and Han nationalities. Another unity is the unity among the party, government, Army, police, and civilians. Unity in these two aspects is very important. Members of our leading bodies come from all corners of the country. There are comrades of Han nationality from the hinterland; there are comrades who came to Tibet earlier than others; there are comrades of Tibetan nationality who hail from Tibet; there are comrades of Tibetan nationality who came from outside of Tibet; and there are comrades of other minority nationalities. No matter where they came from, all of us are working together to fulfill the common strategic objective of developing Tibet's economy and shaking off poverty and achieving prosperity and a fairly comfortable standard of living. The cadres of Han nationality who have come to work in Tibet are far from their native land and relatives; they have come to Tibet after giving up better working conditions and work environments. Cadres of Tibetan nationality should take the initiative to show concern for and cherish the cadres who have come to Tibet from other areas. Some of them arrived here not long ago. They are not yet accustomed to the living conditions, language, and environment here. They still must go through an adjustment process. Therefore, we should take the ini-

tative to show more concern for them and give them more assistance. Tibetan, Han, and other minority nationalities should show concern for one another, cherish one another, help one another, support one another, trust one another, and join efforts to do their work well. Of course, the age and cultural structure of a leading body is very important, but without internal unity, it cannot do its work well because it cannot pool the efforts of its members. First of all, members of a leading body should vigorously support the work of their leader, while the leader of the leading body should give full play to the role of its members by boldly trusting them with their work. Work can be done well only if there is unity and if members of a leading body work in a coordinated manner.

In Sogxian County, Comrade Raidi invited the responsible persons of the county armed forces department, military companies, and Armed Police company to the county party committee. He said: On behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government, I extend greetings to you and extend, through you, cordial regards to the officers and men and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and Armed Police units stationed in Sogxian County. We have a fine tradition of unity among the Army, police, and civilians. We must continue to maintain and develop this tradition. We should cherish the unity between the Army and government and between the Army and civilians, as well as the unity between the police and government and the police and civilians, just as we cherish our eyes. The county party committee and county government should take the initiative to show concern for the building of military and Armed Police units and help them solve some existing practical difficulties and problems when conditions permit. The separatists hope that some problems will occur in the relationship among the Army, police, and civilians. We must never give the separatists any opportunity they could seize.

He continued, saying: You have made positive contributions to the stability and development of Sogxian County. I hope you will continue to maintain and develop your achievements. Chairman Mao said: "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." This is irrefutable truth. On the whole, the situation in Sogxian County is stable, but some problems exist. The county party committee, county government, and the party and government organizations and people of the whole county should clearly understand this situation, maintain high vigilance, unite as one, and resolutely crack down on the sabotage activities of the separatists so as to create a good social environment for the effort to shake off poverty and achieve prosperity in Sogxian County.

While in Baqen County, Comrade Raidi made a special trip to (Arendanggo) to call on Comrade Bu De, hero of the grassland and former vice chairman of the Baqen County People's Congress Standing Committee. Raidi said: You have made contributions to Tibet's revolution. The people of Tibet will never forget you. The party and the government will also never forget you. I have made a special trip here to see you on behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government. I hope you will spend your remaining years in happiness.

He also repeatedly asked the leading comrades of the Baqen County party committee and government to take good care of Comrade Bu De.

In Chala Township, Biru County, Comrade Raidi saw a group of people on the roadside. They had been cutting congcao grass [a grass with economic value] on a hill and had come down to rest. Comrade Raidi took the initiative to ask them about growing conditions for congcao grass this year. When he heard growing conditions were better than they were last year, he said with keen interest: This is the best sideline production to make up for the damage to livestock breeding caused by snow. Party and government organizations at all levels should organize the masses to develop production to help themselves, ensure that the work of cutting and purchasing congcao grass is done well, and make good arrangements for the daily life of the masses.

In Kongma Township, Nagu County, Comrade Raidi called on the family of herdsman Dudeng Danzim and inquired in detail about current livestock production and their living conditions. In conclusion, Comrade Raidi said: The conditions in Nagu are difficult. You comrades have worked hard despite difficulties. I hope you will continue to work hard and carry out the work in Nagu in a better way.

**PRC: Lhasa Holds Meeting To Announce Arrest of Criminals**

*OW0407011896 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Jul 96*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Since the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau launched a severe crackdown on crime, it has successively solved many criminal cases, cracked many criminal gangs, and arrested a large number of criminal offenders. The severe crackdown has yielded remarkable results. [video opens with a long shot of convicts standing in rows in a large hall, then cuts to show police officers reading verdicts and fingerprinting and putting handcuffs on convicts]



On 29 June, the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau again held a meeting to announce the arrest of a large number of serious criminal offenders. The criminal offenders whose arrests were thus announced included those who carried out activities of theft in Lhasa city for an extended period of time; those who committed robberies with knives and sticks on the streets of Lhasa city; and those who peddled firearms and ammunition. They also included those who formed gangs to perpetrate acts of hooliganism in Lhasa city for an extended period of time, by sponging food and drinks and by beating up people and smashing things on behalf of others. There were also peddlers of pornographic video tapes and narcotics. [video shows police officers holding down the heads of convicts and restraining their handcuffed hands]

The arrest-announcing meeting greatly deflated the criminal offenders' arrogance. At the meeting, public security departments again issued the following stern warning to all kinds of criminal offenders: If criminal offenders do not stop their lawbreaking and criminal activities, public security organs will crack down hard on them in accordance with the law. Lawbreakers and criminal offenders will get a new lease on life only if they stop their lawbreaking and criminal activities and surrender themselves to public security organs. [video shows police officers riding bicycles and convicts being paraded through the streets]

**PRC: Tibet's Private Sector Capital Totals \$24 Million**

OW0407071796 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0707 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, July 4 (XINHUA) — Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region stepped up construction of its infrastructure in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-1995) period, leading to the prosperity for various economic sectors.

There are now more than 40,000 private enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households, with registered capital topping 200 million yuan (24 million U.S.dollars).

The private enterprises range from restaurants to construction teams and textiles.

More than 50 ventures set up in recent years in cooperation with other parts of the country or with foreign countries have become among the most active economic forces in Tibet.

According to a senior official in the autonomous region, Tibet accumulated a total of 30 million yuan (3.6 million

U.S.dollars) from the state, collectives and individuals, to set up 89 markets.

The markets serve as a link between the autonomous region's cities and countryside, as well as with bordering provinces and countries.

**PRC: Tibet Holds 75th CPC Founding Anniversary Celebrations**

OW0307113096 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0747 GMT 1 Jul 96

[By reporter Shen Lutao (3088 6424 3447)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lhasa, 1 July (XINHUA) — Over 5,000 Communist Party members gathered together in the Potala Palace Square on the roof of the world on 1 July to mark the 75th founding anniversary of the CPC.

Party members from the institutions and units of the autonomous region and Lhasa City and from among the residents attended the flag-raising and singing of the national anthem, among other activities in the square. With their fists firmly clenched, 270 new party members made solemn vows to the party flag. On behalf of the new party members, Wangqing Geleg declared their determination to uphold the party's basic line, firmly safeguard the unity of the motherland, firmly oppose division, and serve the Tibetan people wholeheartedly.

On the occasion of the party's birthday, more than 90,000 party members of some 8,000 party organizations at the basic level in Tibet and the broad masses of the people deeply cherished the memory of Comrade Kong Fansen. The full-length movie "Kong Fansen" has been shown in various localities in Tibet in succession. The Tibetan-version television drama "Kong Fansen" was also shown through the Tibet Television Station last light.

A massive chorus attended by people of all nationalities and from various sectors was sponsored in the Potala Palace Square a few days ago, in which young men and women from the highland sang songs to express their deep feelings for the great motherland and the great party and their enthusiasm for the building of a new united, prosperous, civilized, socialist Tibet.

**PRC: Tibet Court President on 'Strike-Hard Struggle' Results**

*OW1207043396 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jul 96*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 8 July, the regional higher people's court called a news briefing on the strike-hard struggle. Bai Zhao, president of the regional higher people's court, briefed the audience on the accomplishments of the strike-hard struggle since it started. [Video shows medium close-ups of a male in his early fifties, flanked by court personnel in uniform or civilian clothing, reading from prepared notes. Video then cuts to show medium close-ups of the attendees who are seen either listening attentively or reading from the printed version of Bai's report]

Bao Zhao said: Since the start of the strike-hard struggle, people's courts at all levels in Tibet have given full scope to their adjudicatory functions, acting in accordance with the plans drawn up by the party central committee and the regional party committee and with energetic support and coordination from public security and procuratorial departments. By the end of June they had accepted the handling of 117 cases of serious crimes involving 215 people, and completed handling 103 of these cases involving 180 people, or 88 percent of the cases. This has rebuffed crime firmly, accurately, and relentlessly, and severely punished a large number of archcriminals who were found guilty of deliberate murder, robbery, larceny, rape, and other serious felonies. The timely, momentous, and mighty strike-hard struggle has frightened the criminals.

On behalf of the regional higher people's court, President Bai Zhao once again warned criminal elements to stop their evildoings and mend their way, saying that their only way out is to turn themselves in to the authorities. He said: Those who try to escape punishment and who defy the law and continue to commit crime will be severely punished by the law.

The news briefing also reported the criminal cases of some felons in Lhasa, Nyingchi, and Qambo, and how they were punished. [Video shows a male in uniform sitting beside Bai, who is speaking extemporaneously]

**PRC: Tibet Commentary on Crimes During 'Strike-Hard' Period**

*OW1307131596 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 09 Jul 96*

["Station Commentary": "Those Who Have Committed Crimes Despite the Strike-Hard Struggle Deserve Punishment"]

[From the "Regional News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] (Zuolangquzhen Jiasang) and a number of other criminals, who wantonly committed serious crimes of murder, robbery, rape, and theft during the strike-hard struggle, have been severely punished according to law to the people's immense satisfaction. This has greatly punctured the arrogance of the criminal elements and has greatly heightened the morale of the people. The broad masses of people and cadres who are eager to have stability and development clapped and cheered over this.

The tree may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside. As the region's people of all nationalities are striving to fulfill the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the Long-Term Target for 2010, a number of criminal elements have wantonly committed murder, robbery, theft, and rape and seriously damaged social order. If we do not strike hard at these criminals who have committed serious criminal offenses, we cannot have political stability and unity. If we do not strike hard at them, we cannot have rapid economic development in our region. If we do not strike hard at them, thousands upon thousands of households cannot live and work in peace and contentment. If we do not strike hard at them, the safety of the people's lives and property cannot be guaranteed. Facts have shown that the strike-hard struggle is a wise policy decision in the interest of the country and people. We must resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

Since the beginning of our region's strike-hard struggle in May this year, judicial organs have arrested, brought lawsuits against, and sentenced according to law a large number of criminal offenders who have seriously endangered social order. This has added strength to the momentum, shown might, and produced effective results for the strike-hard struggle. However, at present, a small number of bold and reckless criminal elements continue to commit crimes despite the struggle. To such desperate criminals, we must continue to deal fatal blows at them, completely crush their arrogance, and provide a good legal guarantee for peace and contentment in the life and work of our region's broad masses of people.



**PRC: Book On Tibet's History Published**

OW2506110496 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service  
in Chinese 1003 GMT 21 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) — The Chinese version of the "General History of Tibet — A Precious String of Turquoise" was formally published recently. This important book is the fruit of Tibetan studies in China; its high academic value has received wide attention from the circles of Tibetan studies and historical science.

The publication of the Tibetan version of the "General History of Tibet — A Precious String of Turquoises" — a monumental work of historical significance compiled by scholars including Nuozhang Wujian and Pingcuo Cireng under the auspices of Qiabai Cidanpingcuo, a notable Tibetan scholar of Tibetan studies, in September 1990 immediately aroused enthusiastic repercussions from home and abroad and won the state book prize. To allow more readers to understand Tibet's long history and its relations with the motherland, the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences and the "ZHONGGUO XIZANG" [CHINA TIBET] Magazine organized translators of the Tibetan language in Beijing and Tibet to translate this book into Chinese and had it published by the Tibet Ancient Book Publishing House.

Many scholars in Tibetan studies and historical science maintain that this monumental historical work, which contains full, rich, and accurate data on history and clear-cut viewpoints in about 850,000 characters in over 1,000 pages, is an encyclopedia for understanding Tibet's history, religion, economy, culture, customs, and relations among nationalities.

As the first book on the general history of Tibet written by Tibetan scholars in Tibetan, this book is of important significance to Tibetan studies. The principal data used in this book are basically from historical materials in the Tibetan language and historical archives about Tibetan nationality. While compiling this book, the authors have read and copied from over 400 books on the ancient history of Tibet, of which, 110 were quoted in this book. Moreover, the book also quoted nearly 100 records on the rule of kings, historical books on religion and laws, surveys on temples, and local annals. The book is convincing no matter whether expounding the relations between Tibet and the motherland, or stating historical events and the lives of historical personages.

This book's Tibetan title — "A Precious String of Turquoise" — has vividly likened the historical events and personages in Tibet to turquoise, which is put together by scientific and practical methods of study into a "precious string."

**PRC: CPN Official: Tibet 'Inalienable Part' of Nation**

OW2706083796 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0800 GMT 27 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, June 27 (XINHUA) — A senior official of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN, Unified Marxist-Leninist) has reiterated that the CPN has always regarded Tibet as an inalienable part of the Chinese territory.

The CPN has also closely followed Tibet's achievements in economic construction in recent years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said Radha Mainali, member of the Standing Committee of the CPN Central Committee.

Mainali made these remarks in a recent meeting with Guo Jinlong, deputy secretary of the CPC's Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee.

Mainali, leading a CPN delegation, arrived here June 22 at the invitation of the Chinese Association for International Understanding.

The Nepalese visitors had meetings with Nepalese residing in Tibet, and Chinese officials in charge of economic planning and ethnic affairs.

Mainali said he is happy to see that deep bonds have been forged between the CPC and the Tibetan people, and that the relationship between the communist ideology and religious beliefs has been dealt with successfully.

Guo Jinlong spoke highly of the CPN's position on the Tibetan issue.

The Nepalese visitors are scheduled to visit other Chinese cities, including Chengdu in Sichuan Province, Guangzhou and Shantou in Guangdong Province.

**PRC: Yunnan Meeting on 'Emancipating the Mind'**

OW1107132696 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 28 Jun 96 pp 1, 2

[Report by YUNNAN RIBAO reporters Zhang Fu (1728 4395) and Pu Kairong (2528 7030 2837): "Continue To Deepen the Mass Discussion on Emancipating the Mind; Provincial Party Committee Calls Meeting To Discuss 'Accelerating Development Through Emancipating the Mind'; Gao Yan Makes an Important Speech; He Zhiqiang Chairs Meeting; Linghu An, Yi Jun, Liu Shusheng, Others Attend"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Yunnan CPC Committee called a provincial meeting at the People's Victory Hall in Kunming yesterday morning to discuss "accelerating

development through emancipating the mind" and to sum up views people had expressed in YUNNAN RIBAO since 17 October last year. It was a meeting to mobilize the people to continue discussing the need for emancipating the mind and to put forth more discussion assignments.

Provincial party Secretary Gao Yan made an important speech entitled, "Accelerating Development Through Emancipating the Mind and Seizing Opportunities."

The meeting's theme was: Adhering to the guidance provided by Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, focus on Yunnan's Ninth Five-Year Plan and Long-Term Target for 2010, work in conjunction with Yunnan's actual state of reform and opening up and material and spiritual construction in various trades, continue to emancipate the mind, change the mindset, sum up experiences, find discrepancies, press forward with an exploratory spirit, and speed up Yunnan's economic and social development to bring a more open Yunnan into the 21st century.

He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Yunnan, chaired yesterday's meeting.

Present were Linghu An, Yi Jun, Liu Shusheng, Zhang Baosan, Meng Jiyao, Wang Tianxi, Sun Gan, Bao Yongkang, Li Shuji, Mai Xiqiu, Wang Yiming, Liu Jing, Huang Bingsheng, Zhao Tingguang, Dao Shixun, Li Qin, Chen Liying, Xiang Chaozong, Li Linge, Li Mingde, Lu Bangzheng, Wang Zhaomin, Qiu Chuangjiao, and other leaders.

Gao Yan spoke on three issues: 1) emancipating the mind and changing the mindset are the prerequisites for accomplishing all assignments, 2) using Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics to arm party members and cadres and emancipate their minds so that they will act practically in creating a new situation with daring, and 3) continue to deepen the mass discussion of emancipating the mind to bring a more open Yunnan into the 21st century.

Gao Yan said: Why is it necessary to discuss the need to emancipate our minds and change our mindset? This is necessitated by Yunnan's actual need to accomplish great historical assignments. While Yunnan has made significant progress in developing the economy since it embarked on reform and opening up, we must also be aware that, owing to our weak foundation and small base, Yunnan still falls substantially below the national average, especially when it is compared with the eastern part of the country. Ostensibly, Yunnan falls behind developed areas in the east with respect to proficient personnel, capital, technology, and management, but the

most important and hidden shortfall is that we are not as effective as they are in emancipating our minds and changing our mindset. Why are we unable to reach the national average even though we are developing? And why is the gap between us and coastal areas becoming ever wider? One important reason is that we lag behind them in emancipating our minds, our way of thinking is outdated, the way we do our work is inefficient, we fail to seize the many opportunities, and we move only in small steps in carrying out reform and opening up. All this has resulted in slow economic development. These are Yunnan's main problems.

To a certain extent, the two movements [yun dong 6663 0520] for emancipating the mind — one took place around the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee [in December 1978] and the other in 1993 — have changed our mindset, liberated our productive forces, and expedited Yunnan's economic development. Owing to various reasons, however, Yunnan's progress in emancipating the mind has been quite limited. Even though reforms continue, the influence of "leftist" ideology, our concept and conduct shaped by the planned economic system over a long time, the concept of natural economy and small-scale farming economy, and various outmoded habitual forces — which still exist in one form or another — have become barriers obstructing the development of productive forces. Thus, to achieve the grand objectives set by the sixth provincial party congress and push our productive forces to a higher level, further mental emancipation is absolutely essential. This being the case, the need for emancipating the mind was once again presented at the crucial hour of Yunnan's economic and social development. At the sixth Yunnan party congress that took place in August last year, this issue was placed on top of the 11 projects to be accomplished in the next five years.

Gao Yan said: Further mental emancipation means that we must act even more earnestly in upholding the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and doing everything in a practical manner, constantly study the new situation, deal with new problems, respect truth instead of following what the higher-ups say or what books say, explore courageously, and press forward to create a new situation. The sixth provincial party congress, which took place at a special historical time when a new century will soon begin, put forth Yunnan's second-step strategic objectives and economic guidelines. It urged cadres and people throughout Yunnan to follow a correct ideological line by doing away with all those ideas that are unfavorable to reform, opening up, and development of productive forces, as well as by bringing forth new ideas with daring. Specifically, this means that we must replace five outmoded concepts with five new con-



cepts — namely, we must do away with the concept that we ought to be satisfied and need not continue to work hard when our basic food and clothing problems have been resolved and when we have become moderately affluent [xiao fu 1420 1381], and establish the concept that "development is the last word"; we must do away with the concept that "rich water should not be let flow into other people's croplands," and establish the concept of opening up to the outside world in all directions; we must do away with conventional and inefficient old habits and outmoded concepts of waiting for, counting on, and asking for outside help, and establish the socialist market economic concept; we must do away with the concept that we should be satisfied with traditional technology and extensive mode of operations, and establish the concept that "science and technology are the primary productive force"; and we must do away with the concept that being poor is an honor and that we ought to be satisfied with what we have — a "peaceful official position," for example — and establish the concept of seeking benefits for the people and having the courage to try and be the forerunner. In the final analysis, all this means that, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must continue to emancipate our minds and change our mindset, free ourselves from engaging in abstract disputes on whether a project is "socialistic" or "capitalistic," move on with our projects as long as they are conducive to three things — developing socialist society's productive forces, increasing China's overall strength, and improving people's living standards — focus our attention on economic construction, shun unnecessary arguments, do not waver, be determined, build a stronger foundation, promote science and education, restructure operations, build pillar industries, and bring about a coordinated economic and social development, focusing on achieving higher economic returns as required by the sixth provincial party congress.

Gao Yan said: The core of emancipating the mind is to act realistically, constantly study new situations appearing in real life, and solve new problems appearing from actual work. We must fully comprehend and correctly follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's example of observing issues with a scientific attitude and solving problems in an innovative spirit. When we do our work and while emancipating our minds and giving full rein to our subjective initiative and creativity, we must also proceed from practical needs, seek truth from facts, and respect the objective law.

Gao Yan said: While carrying out the sixth provincial party congress' major decisions, YUNNAN RIBAO proposed to the provincial party committee that a mass discussion on emancipating the mind be held in the pa-

per. The provincial party committee accepted the proposal. The forum that YUNNAN RIBAO sponsored on 17 October for provincial leaders, provincial department leaders, experts, scholars, and entrepreneurs inaugurated the mass discussion on emancipating the mind. The 200 or so articles the paper has published since then have triggered strong responses. The mass discussion on emancipating the mind was a discussion directly led and organized by the provincial party committee and a discussion people throughout Yunnan have taken part in. Central leaders and authorities endorsed and attached great importance to the discussion.

Yunnan's mass discussion on emancipating the mind has achieved preliminary results since it started over seven months ago. The major achievements are: We have become more proficient theoretically, our minds have become more innovative, and the awareness of our insufficiencies has helped us do a better job. Nevertheless, the discussion is not deep enough. The provincial party committee standing committee has decided to further mobilize cadres and masses to deepen the mass discussion of emancipating the mind. How are we going to deepen the discussion? We must promote the completion of all assignments by associating them with the actual state of affairs. The basic purpose of emancipating our minds is to expedite our economic and social development. Whether or not we can expedite the development as well as our material and spiritual construction with a new approach is an important yardstick to measure whether our minds have been emancipated. Thus, instead of feeling satisfied with what we have achieved in the discussion, we must move on with the discussion and expedite our work in all fields by doing the following:

- combining the discussion of emancipating the mind with emulating Shanghai's experiences;

- combining the discussion of emancipating the mind with achieving the "two fundamental changes" [changing the economic system from the traditional planned economy to a socialist market economy, and changing the economic growth mode from extensive to intensive];

- combining the discussion of emancipating the mind with opening up wider to the outside world; and

- combining the discussion of emancipating the mind with making efforts to accomplish all assignments.

Gao Yan stressed: Leading cadres hold the key to deepening the discussion on emancipating the mind. First of all, leading cadres must take the lead to study and master Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Second, leading cadres must have the courage to criticize and discredit

themselves [fou ding zi wo 0694 1353 5261 2053] so as to emancipate their minds, change their mindset, and do away with the bondage of habitual forces and subjective prejudice. One very important requirement for the mass discussion of emancipating the mind is that leading cadres must have the courage to expose contradictions, dissect themselves [zi wo jie pou 5261 2053 6043 0472], and make real efforts to involve themselves. Third, attention must be paid to intensifying investigation and study. This is an important condition for upholding the party's ideological line of emancipating our minds and seeking truth from facts and also the prerequisite for making correct decisions. Fourth, there must be stronger leading groups. Efforts must be made to train a large number of cross-century leaders who can bear heavy responsibilities. Yunnan must have efficient leading groups for all party and government organs — especially those at and above county levels — before it can accomplish its work. To a great extent, Yunnan's problem is one concerning cadres. When this problem has been properly resolved, Yunnan's reform and opening up endeavors will very likely succeed.

In conclusion, Gao Yan said: Under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and that of the party's basic line, let us now rally even more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, further emancipate our minds, be more courageous in launching reforms and opening up to the outside world, and act quickly in promoting development so that Yunnan's economic strength will reach a higher level.

During the session yesterday morning, Sun Xueming, secretary of the Chengjiang County party committee, took the floor and spoke on how his county was able to accelerate its development as a result of emancipating the mind.

Over 200 people were present at the discussion, including people in charge of provincial departments; party and government leaders of various prefectures, autonomous zhou [1558] and cities; party and government leaders of some counties and cities; people in charge of enterprises under some departments; and experts and scholars.

Incumbent leading cadres of provincial organs with positions higher than department deputy director also attended yesterday morning's session.

**PRC: Yunnan Inaugurates Cable Television Station**  
*OW1307130496 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 2 Jul 96 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Yunnan Cable Television Station Officially Inaugurated"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following three years of preparations, the Yunnan cable television station acquired the capability to produce its own programs and technical means to transmit cable television programs. This station began airing programs on 1 July.

The Yunnan cable television station carries two channels. One is for general programs, the other is for culture and sports programs, each transmitting 15 hours daily. From Monday through Thursday, a half-hour of stereo television programming, the first in the province, is aired on its channel two.

The establishment of the Yunnan cable television station began in 1993 with the approval of the provincial people's government and the Radio, Cinema, and Television Ministry.

**PRC: Construction Work on Yunnan's Ports Accelerated**

*OW1207100496 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0911 GMT 12 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kunming, July 12 (XINHUA) — Southwest China's Yunnan Province is speeding up construction of ports of entry to further efforts for reform and opening up.

So far, Yunnan has built ten state Category-A ports of entry, eight provincial Category-B ports, and 86 exterior passages. The province set aside more than 70 million yuan for port construction over the past four years.

Construction of large storage yards, parking lots, and main streets in Jiegao, which borders Burma on three sides, was completed recently. More than 500,000 tons of cargo are transported annually through ports of entry there.

Yunnan's ports handled more than 5.9 million people and in excess of 1.5 million tons of goods last year.



**Taiwan: Telecommunications Talks With U.S. Begin**  
*OW1507152196 (Internet) Taiwan Central News*  
*Agency WWW in English 1455 GMT 15 Jul 96*

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, July 15 (CNA) — The Republic of China [ROC] and the United States on Monday began the first day of the scheduled three-and-a-half-day telecommunications talks here to thrash out differences on the opening of Taiwan's market.

Discussions were due to center around the restrictions on foreign investment in Taiwan's newly opened wireless telecommunications market. The results of Monday's talks were not available.

Tseng Lian-feng, deputy director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), is the chief negotiator of the Taiwan delegation, while the American delegation is led by David Burns, an official in charge of Asia-Pacific affairs at the US Trade Representative Office.

"We'll try to clarify the concerns already voiced by the American side," Tseng said.

In a press conference prior to the talks, Burns expressed the will and determination of American companies to enter Taiwan's market and their hope of eliminating the restrictions on foreign investment.

He hailed Taiwan's passage of the landmark telecommunications bills earlier this year that liberalized certain sectors of its telecommunications market. Under the bills, the market will be liberalized within five years.

But in the process of implementing the telecommunications laws, Burns said, "The pro-competition purpose of the laws has been undercut and the goal of the regulations proposed seems to favor the long-established position of Taiwan's monopoly operator, China Telecom (CTC), rather than to encourage investment and genuine competition."

For instance, Burns pointed out, foreign investors are allowed to hold up to a 20 percent stake in privately-owned mobile phone companies, but are required to cut their charges whenever their investment/return ratios exceed 11.5 percent.

How can Taiwan attract foreign investment if they cannot make money here? Burns asked.

Terming Taiwan's measures a "mistake," Burns asserted that a reasonable investment/return ratio should be determined by market forces, not by the government.

He said, "Changes need to be made to the rules that the Taiwan authorities have proposed for the island's wireless market if those rules are to encourage investment,

promote competition, attract advanced technology, and allow Taiwan to be competitive with other economies."

Burns, who visited Taiwan in April to exchange views with local government officials on the opening of the telecommunications market, declined to say whether Washington would levy trade sanctions against Taiwan in the event that the talks break down.

The talks are slated for Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. No fixed agenda has been set.

Meanwhile, sources said Burns is expected to exchange views with Taiwan's government officials responsible for intellectual property rights protection in unofficial talks on Thursday.

In April's IPR talks, Taiwan accepted the US-proposed "June action plans," which step up the crackdown on CD copyright infringements and streamline Taiwan's inspection system for computer software exports.

**Taiwan: Taipei Not To Yield to Beijing's Pressure**

*OW1507144796 (Internet) Taiwan Central News*  
*Agency WWW in English 0604 GMT 15 Jul 96*

[By Flor Wang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) — The Republic of China [ROC] government will never give way to Beijing's pressure by accepting its preconditions for the resumption of Cross-Strait Talks, said Mainland Affairs Council Vice Chairman Kao Koong-lian Saturday.

Speaking at a CNA forum on the impact of Lake's mainland trip on cross-strait ties, Kao called on the public to have patience toward present relations with Mainland China. "If we can create an image of rationality in the international community, it will become our bargaining chip to deal with the mainland," he noted.

Pointing out that Beijing's strategy toward Taiwan now is to put pressure on the ROC government by delaying the resumption of regular Cross-Strait Talks and exchanges in order to bring Taiwan to its terms, Kao stressed that "we will resist Beijing's pressure."

While Taiwan is not afraid of negotiating with Mainland China, it will not accept unreasonable preconditions for the resumption of bilateral talks, he said.

As to US National Security Adviser Anthony Lake's mainland visit June 6-10, Kao said the government will try to get some information about the meetings through appropriate channels.

Kao said he agrees that Taiwan, Mainland China and the United States could develop a "win-win-win" relationship, although chances for such a relationship are

slim at the current stage. Under these circumstances, the basic stance of the ROC government is that Taiwan interests must not be jeopardized by Washington-Beijing dealings, he noted.

He said that foreign concerns over cross-strait relations should not be seen as foreign interference in cross-strait affairs and noted that the ROC government welcomes any move that is conducive to cross-strait ties.

Kao said many cross-strait disputes actually can be resolved alone by the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait through substantial negotiations. However, he pointed out, Beijing's claims that Taiwan is a province of Mainland China and that the "one China" is the People's Republic of China remain the largest obstacles in the way.

**Taiwan: Foreign Minister Optimistic About Taipei-Paris Ties**

OW1507144696 (Internet) Taiwan Central News Agency WWW in English 0604 GMT 15 Jul 96

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, July 14 (CNA) — Prospects for relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and France will be very bright under French President Jacques Chirac's new Asia policy, Foreign Minister John Chang said Sunday.

Chang made the statement in French at a reception at Taipei's Grand Formosa Regent Hotel marking the French National Day and the conclusion of this year's "French Month" trade promotion program.

Chang, who once studied French in Belgium, conveyed the ROC government and people's best wishes to France on its July 14 National Day.

Noting that the ROC and France share the same ideals of upholding freedom and democracy, Chang said the two countries have maintained a longstanding close relationship.

Chang said he had visited France many times and was impressed by the French people's diligence and optimism. "I also admire France's artistic and cultural achievements."

Despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties, Chang said, substantive Taipei-Paris ties have continued to grow. Two-way trade already hit US\$1.8 billion last year.

French President Chirac said during the first Europe-Asia summit held in Singapore in February that France hopes to reinforce relations with Asia-Pacific countries. "As the ROC is an economic powerhouse in the region,

I'm convinced that ROC-France ties will be further strengthened under Chirac's new policy," he stressed.

Speaking on the same occasion, French Representative in Taiwan Jean-Paul Reau said he is grateful for Chang's friendly and kind felicitation. He also expressed admiration for Taiwan's smooth, successful democratic reforms in recent years.

Hundreds of well-wishers from public and private sectors attended the reception hosted by the French Institute in Taipei which represents French interests here.

**Taiwan: Li Urges Legislature To Scrap Claim Over Mongolia**

OW1607101096 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A suggestion by ROC [Republic of China] President Li Teng-hui to study the controversial issue of the ROC sovereignty claim over Mongolia is threatening a new row between two rival ideological camps in Taiwan. Analysts said that if the issue is not handled properly, the ethnic differences which authorities here strived hard to gradually narrow would enlarge again.

President Li said that, and we quote, authorities here need to actively study and deal with this question, so that we would not become a laughing stock of the international community. President Li later asked the National Assembly to study the issue and the Legislative Yuan to scrap the resolution passed by the legislature that nullified earlier recognition for Mongolian independence.

Mongolia first declared independence in 1911 but dropped it claim in 1919, but in 1921 it declared independence again, and in 1924 it officially formed the People's Republic of Mongolia. The KMT [Kuomintang] government, which ruled Mainland China at the time, announced its recognition of Mongolian independence in 1946, but in 1963, the legislature revoked this recognition after the Chinese Communists joined forces with the Soviet Union, which supported Mongolia.

Analysts said that Taipei's insistence that Ulaanbaatar is a part of the Chinese mainland is exactly what President Li said would make Taiwan a laughing stock in the world, since Mongolia has long been an independent country and a member of the United Nations. Analysts said that if even the government in Beijing recognizes Mongolia as an independent country, but ROC's acceptance of this fact at the moment is



not a simple matter, especially when the involvement concerns a complicated political ideological issue.

Right-wing conservatives who opt for eventual unification with mainland China have feared that acceptance of this at the moment could be the first step of the KMT government dropping its claim over the Chinese mainland.

**Taiwan: President Li Swears in Nine Officials**

OW1507141196 (Internet) Taiwan Central News Agency WWW in English 1343 GMT 15 Jul 96

[By Lin Wen-fen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, July 15 (CNA) — President Li Teng-hui on Monday swore in a number of newly-appointed government officials, including Raymond Tai as ambassador to the Holy See and Chen Hsi-fan as deputy secretary-general to the President.

Other officials sworn in at the Presidential Office were Wang Wen-hsieh, vice minister of national defense; Tang Yao-ming, Army commander-in-chief; Ting Chifa, combined service force commander-in-chief; Yuan Chien-sheng, ambassador to Panama; Chang Chin-fu and Hsie Hsiang-chuan, vice chairmen of the National Science Council; and Li Yuan-chuan, vice chairman of the Public Construction Committee.

Vice President and Premier Lien Chan and other senior officials witnessed the brief swearing-in ceremony.

**PRC: Editorial Warns 'Time Not Right' for Moving Chiang Remains**

HK1607075496 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Jul 96 p 12

[Editorial: "Let Chiang's Body Rest A Little Longer"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Chiang Kai-shek's exile from mainland China had lasted for more than a quarter of a century when he died in 1975. The question that is now being asked on both sides of the Taiwan Straits is: When can the exile — or, rather, his remains — return home?

It was revealed last week that relatives of the late Nationalist leader wanted his remains moved to China for a formal burial.

Hsu Shui-teh, secretary-general of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang, confirmed Chiang Wego, the generalissimo's son, had made the request during a committee meeting to send the remains of his father and his brother, the late president Chiang Ching-kuo, to the mainland.

China's reaction was negative. "Personally speaking, it is not an appropriate time to talk about it," Tang Shubei, deputy director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, said.

There is, nevertheless, no getting away from the fact that this is an issue that reaches out across history to touch people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. Chinese people everywhere will be sympathetic to the traditional Chinese view that people want to be re-buried in their home villages and counties.

Set against that, though, are the political problems re-burial might cause for Beijing. China may fear that re-burying Chiang in Beijing alongside Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern China, would elevate his status.

Who would serve as pallbearers at the re-burial service? Would they all be acceptable to Beijing? It might also be difficult for Chiang's descendants to go to China to visit the grave from time to time.

As long as these political complications remain, it might be better to leave things as they are. But we hope that the day will come when Chiang can be buried where his heart really lay, and where his descendants would want him to be.

**\*Taiwan: Li Teng-hui's Close Friendship with Wu Hsuan-san Noted**

96CM0322A Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese 23 Mar 96  
No 471, pp 116-117

[Article by Kuo Hung-chih (6753 1347 3112): Li Teng-hui's Closest Intimate in the Presidential Election Campaign: Wu Hsuan-san is Always Seen Around Li Teng-hui"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt][passage omitted] Why would Li Teng-hui choose a painter to help him win this historical election battle?

Wu Hsuan-san [0707 3514 0003] has been Li Teng-hui's friend for many years, someone with whom he can chat and relax. Wu Hsuan-san is also a Christian as well as someone who loves studying the classic Book of Changes, an interest he has in common with Li Teng-hui. Wu Hsuan-san often comes to have breakfast and worship at the president's office, accompanies Li in recreational activities, such as warm spring baths at Yangming Mountain, and goes with Li on visits to art exhibits. Li and Wu became acquainted during Li's term in office as provincial governor, and their relationship became close after Li became vice-president. But there were some contacts between the two during their earlier years:

Wu Hsuan-san and Li Teng-hui are both alumni of Tanchiang High School. Wu Hsuan-san was born in Yilan in 1942 and went to Taipei from his hometown as a teenager to be an apprentice in electronics and plumbing. He did not go to Tanchiang High School until he was 19 years old. Wu has said that his first art teacher was Ch'en Ching-hui [7115 2417 6540] who was teaching at Tanchiang High School at the time, and Li Teng-hui also studied painting for a time with Ch'en Ching-hui. Ch'en was the adopted son of Tanchiang High School's founder Ma Hsieh [7456 0253], and spent his whole life teaching art at Tanchiang. Li Teng-hui studied water color painting with Ch'en when he was at the school.

Wu Hsuan-san has said that Li Teng-hui liked to paint very much, but eventually became too busy to paint. He has told Wu on a few occasions that after retiring he would like to go everywhere to deliver sermons and to paint. Wu is very fond of the primitive and rugged life force, and for his art work often chooses scenes and figures in primitive, undeveloped areas of Africa and South America. He says that Li Teng-hui has a very strong original land sense, and frequently asks him why he paints so much that is African. Why don't you paint more that is Taiwanese? When Wu travels overseas or to the mainland to paint, Li would ask him why not paint more of Taiwan, is it not so pretty? At those times he would excitedly tell Wu where there were good Taiwan sites to paint, and from what angle they would look best, and ask Wu to paint them.

Wu Hsuan-san says the painting Li Teng-hui prefers is the abstract and rational expressionist style. On March 1, when Li was speaking in Taichung County, he told the audience there have been no great works of art produced in the 20th Century. To Li Teng-hui's thinking, the best works of art produced today are just models of those of the 19th Century.

Since the Chinese lunar new year, whenever Li Teng-hui has some campaign activity in the morning, Wu Hsuan-san will come to Li's office and accompany him on the entire trip. After returning to Taipei in the evening, he will sometimes stay and chat with Li in his office.

[passage omitted]

When making campaign trips with Li Teng-hui in either the south or the north, Wu Hsuan-san just stands there on the stage but does not speak. He just stands on the stage, vigorously waving flags or shouting slogans, and occasionally he will walk among the audience below the stage. What is his major mission? Wu says that he has painted everywhere in the province, so he is quite familiar with every place; when Li goes out into the countryside, by airplane or car, he accompanies Li and

assesses each local situation. Sometimes, he will inform Li of how the audience below the stage is responding. Li will then discuss his own feelings about each place and how things went there.

On March 8, when Li Teng-hui went to Kaohsiung City to campaign, a responsible person for the Yejung Group, Lin Shouyi [2651 1343 5030] set up a 2,400 table banquet to help in Li's election campaign. Commenting on that remarkable situation, Li told Wu that he himself was shocked by the size of the effort. At this time, when he would go among the people, Li was most impressed by their enthusiasm, and told Wu that the people were so enthusiastic, how could we do less than our best.

Does Wu Hsuan-san make suggestions to Li Teng-hui regarding his speeches and the campaign? After thinking about this for a bit, Wu Hsuan-san says that he does give some advice about the use of gestures and the tone. He says that the Taiwan dialect is the language most familiar to Li, that Li is not as relaxed or natural when making speeches in Mandarin. When speaking in Mandarin, his mouth often droops, giving him a fierce expression. Wu Hsuan-san once told Li Teng-hui that when he speaks in Mandarin, his expression becomes quite fierce and serious. Li expressed the opinion that he should give some speeches in Mandarin, those which are more formal. Later, Li would often change his style, shifting between the use of Mandarin and Taiwan dialects in his speeches.

Li Teng-hui likes to chat with Wu Hsuan-san, but he does not discuss the nation's politics or his election strategy. It is just chatting. Wu says that sometimes when they are in the middle of one of these chats, Li will suddenly think of something else, his mind will become very concentrated, and he will forget he is chatting with others. He says that Li has strong associative ability, and that once when discussing a Bible passage with a pastor, he suddenly invoked a calculus concept to interpret the passage, which left the pastor somewhat stunned.

Wu Hsuan-san describes his "presidential friend" as having a strong personality. Wu says that he himself has explored and painted the Amazon River region in South America as a test of his own will, and that Li will often test his own will as well.

Can Li Teng-hui, with his strong personality, accept other people's criticism of him? Wu Hsuan-san says that Li often gets angry when watching channels that criticize him. "However, he says that after thinking about it for a while, he has decided that the Taiwanese have been oppressed for too long; they could not criticize their leader before, so that now when they finally get the chance to criticize the leader they just love to do it. He regards it as worthwhile that he receives



criticism this way." However, Li Teng-hui believes the criticism against him is in most instances unfounded.

[passage omitted]

Besides dragging his good friend around to participate in the election campaign, Li Teng-hui's family members have all been enlisted to serve in this campaign too. But, Wu says that Li does not want his family members too deeply involved in politics, and when the aides on his staff suggested he let his family members help him with his speeches, Li was very hesitant at first.

Li's friends are the masters of the presidential office, and two of Wu Hsuan-san's paintings hang in the waiting room outside the presidential office. Wu says that the paintings were borrowed from him, and he has a receipt for them; they were not purchased from the presidential office budget. Although Wu did not earn any money from the presidential office for his paintings, having a president as a friend will probably have a positive effect on his market situation. Wu Hsuan-san claims that he has not raised the price of his painting.

A cultural figure getting so close to a political leader has become a topic of discussion in cultural circles. Li Teng-hui once sent Wu Hsuan-san a gift of material for making a suit, something which was criticized by Wu's colleagues. Wu says that on the date of the Lantern Festival, he receives paper for dead people in the mail. Wu says he does not pay much attention to the outside views of him, and that while he does have some contact with painters of the older generation, he has little contact with Taiwan's younger generation of artists. He says this is because he has tried to develop internationally, and "I feel my competitors are in the world at large". Wu Hsuan-san says that he spends half of his time overseas, and at present there are 10 brokers in Europe, America, Japan and other parts of Asia who help him sell his paintings, so he is very active globally.

Six or seven years ago, Wu Hsuan-san painted a portrait for Li Teng-hui. That was after Li became president and sent Wu a photograph of himself. The portrait was based on that photo. This portrait used a very traditional expressionist method without the strong color Wu has used in others. Wu was not very satisfied with it, and after first finishing it six years ago, he put no further work into it. The portrait has remained in his studio and has never been shown to Li Teng-hui.

[passage omitted]

#### **\*Taiwan: Hong Kong Journal Examines Taiwan Military Spending**

96CM0422A *Hong Kong KUANG-CHIAO CHING*  
in Chinese 16 May 96 No 284, pp 46-49

[Article by Chen Sung-shan (7115 3247 1472), director of policy in Taiwan's General Office of the Congress Spanning the Century, and Ke Cheng-hsiang (2688 2110 0078), a Taiwan military expert: "Analyses of Taiwan's Overall Military Policies"]

#### **[FBIS Translated Text] Characteristics of Taiwan's "1997 Defense Budget"**

Taiwan's overall defense budget for the fiscal year 86 (note: the so-called 86 fiscal year in Taiwan means the 1997 fiscal year) is compiled in the total amount of 272.20 billion dollars (new Taiwan currency, the same below). Compared with the overall defense budget for 1996 in the amount of 258.34 billion dollars, there is an increase of 13.86 billion dollars, representing a growth rate of approximately 5.4 percent. What merits people's attention is that such an increase in the budget amount and growth rate does not include the special budget for purchasing fighter planes, which is divided pro rata year by year, nor does it include the substantive defense budget items which are hidden in the expenditures under other descriptions.

The overall budget amount which the National Defense Ministry is responsible for is further divided into two major categories—the budget of the "National Defense Ministry Headquarters" and that of the "subordinate units of the National Defense Ministry." In the 1997 budget amount, only 86.19 million dollars are allotted to the headquarters, accounting for just 0.03 percent of the total defense budget; this shows a decrease of 10.36 million dollars as against the 1996 budget of 96.55 million dollars, with the rate of reduction as high as 10 percent. In contrast, the 1997 budget amount distributed to the "subordinate units of the National Defense Ministry" is as high as 272.12 billion dollars, accounting for 99.97 percent of the total defense budget, and compared with its 1996 budget of 258.24 billion dollars, it shows an increase of 13.88 billion dollars or a growth rate of 5.4 percent. From here we can see that the increased overall defense budget for 1997 fiscal year, which amounts to 13.88 billion dollars, is completely due to the substantial growth of budget amount for "various units subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense."

#### **I. The Structural Analyses on Taiwan's 1997 "Defense Budget"**

If we make further analyses of the structure that compiles the 1997 budget under the charge of the

National Defense Ministry, we will obviously discover that the structural problems relating to the defense budget, which were often criticized by people on the outside before, still exist. They are roughly summed up in the following three aspects:

**A. The Hidden "Defense Expenditures" Have Seriously Distorted the Proportion of the Budget as a Whole**

In order to avoid the squeezing out effect produced by the excessively high defense expenditures, lest it should affect those of other government departments, advanced countries always have the percentage of the defense budget in the total budget and in the GNP controlled in a certain reasonable proportion. It is generally considered that the most appropriate amount of the defense budget should be maintained at 12 to 20 percent. According to the analyses made by the British London International Strategic Research Institute in its annual report on the proportion of defense budgets contained in the central government overall budgets of various countries in past years, it was discovered that the average value was below 15 percent. As for the reasonable proportion of the defense budget in the GNP, it should be maintained at 5 percent or below.

To judge from outward appearances, the 272.20 billion dollars drawn up as the 1997 budget under the charge of the National Defense Ministry account for 22.45 percent of the central government's total budget of 1.21 trillion dollars and 3.41 percent of the GNP, which is estimated to be 7.940 trillion dollars. The proportion seems quite reasonable at first glance but, in fact, it is not so. If the "defense expenditures" hidden in other ministries and commissions and the special budget for the purchase of fighter planes divided pro rata year by year are restored and added to the "defense budget," its actual proportion will be considerably higher.

For nine fiscal years from 1993 to 2001, a total of 300.71 billion dollars are earmarked by Taiwan as a special budget to purchase 150 F-16 fighters under the code name of "Phoenix Program" and 60 Mirage 2000 fighters under the code name of "Flying Dragon Program." The portion of the special budget to be shared in 1997 fiscal year is 58.20 billion dollars and, with the year's substantive defense expenditures hidden in the items under other descriptions, which is as high as 151.00 billion dollars, added to it, the actual "defense budget" for 1997 will be as high as 481.40 billion dollars, and its proportions in the central government's total budget and the GNP will be as high as 39.71 percent and 6.06 percent respectively. It is thus obvious that the separated listing of the special budget and the colossal hidden defense expenditures have made

the 1997 "Defense Expenditures" seriously untrue, and simultaneously, the proportions it holds in the central government's total budget and GNP are distorted as well.

**B. The Huge Personnel Maintenance Charges Seriously Run Counter to the Policy of Keeping Fewer and Better Troops**

Distinguished by the nature of expenditure items, the defense budget structure can be chiefly divided into three major categories: The spending on personnel maintenance, on operational maintenance, and on military investment. In order to cope with the arrival of the high-tech war era, advanced countries have, as a rule, made adjustments of defense budget structure in the direction of reducing the personnel maintenance charges and increasing the proportion of military investment.

The amounts of Taiwan's three major defense budget structures in 1997 will be 125.39 billion dollars for personnel maintenance, 50.33 billion dollars for operational maintenance, and 96.40 billion dollars for military investment, and the proportions held by the three major structures in the defense budget are 46 percent, 19 percent, and 35 percent, respectively. Compared with their proportions in 1996 fiscal year of 45 percent for personnel maintenance, 19 percent for operational maintenance, and 36 percent for military investment, the proportion of personnel maintenance for 1997 rises instead of falling, while that of military investment drops by 1 percent. Such structures are not only entirely different from the practices of advanced countries, but also against the policy of keeping fewer and better troops that the Taiwan Government claimed it would implement.

The proportion of Taiwan's total number of troops in the entire population (namely the ratio of the number of military personnel to the total population) is 2.3 percent at present. Compared with other countries' proportions at less than 2 percent on average, it is still on the high side. According to Taiwan's "10-Year Program for the Reorganization and Building of Troops," a program on the troop target plan worked out in August 1993, there was set as a goal that the number of troops in 10 years (from 1994 to 2003) would not exceed 400,000 and the ratio of military personnel to the total population would drop to 1.7 percent. The Ministry of National Defense stated that since the implementation of the first stage of the "10-Year Program for the Reorganization and Building of Troops," a grand total of nearly 50,000 troops have been reduced. But to compare this with the increase in personnel maintenance charges year by year, people find it very hard to believe the results and actual benefits of troop reduction.



Take the "defense budget" for 1993, a year before the implementation of the "10-Year Program for the Reorganization and Building of Troops" as an example; the amounts of the three major structures were 108.85 billion dollars for personnel maintenance, 54.41 billion dollars for operational maintenance, and 111.57 billion dollars for military investment. Comparing the above budget amounts with those of the three major structures of the 1997 "defense budget," which is claimed to have reduced 50,000 troops according to the program of troop reorganization and building, we can easily discover that the spending on operational maintenance and military investment for 1997 fiscal year decreased by 7.5 percent and 13.5 percent respectively, while the spending on personnel maintenance increased by 16.54 billion dollars, with the growth rate as high as 15.2 percent. People really do not know how the Ministry of National Defense will justify itself for such a compilation of the budget that is entirely contradictory to the policy of keeping fewer and better troops.

### **C. The Budget for the Army Remains on the High Side**

Analyzing the proportions of annual budgeted expenditures distributed to various units subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense in 1997, people will discover that the National Defense Ministry, the Joint Headquarters of the General Staff, and their directly subordinate units account for 12 percent; the Army, Naval, and Air Force Headquarters account for 18 percent, 16 percent, and 11 percent respectively; the Joint Headquarters of Logistics Service account for 42.5 percent; and the Headquarters of Military Control Regions account for 0.5 percent. If we simply compare the budget amounts distributed to the three services of the army, navy, and air force, and the proportions they hold in the total defense budget, we can clearly detect that the amount for the army is the highest, which stands at 49.43 billion dollars or 18 percent; that for the navy is second, which stands at 42.66 billion dollars or 16 percent; and that for the air force is the lowest, which is only 30.32 billion dollars or 11 percent.

Nonetheless, the above is just a superficial analysis of figures. Carefully looking at the budget of the Joint Headquarters of the Logistics Service, which is as high as 115.69 billion dollars or 42.5 percent of the total defense budget, we will find that it contains the salaries of the officers and men of the three armed services, maintenance of servicemen's families, insurance, compensation for the death and disability of servicemen, and so on. As the great majority of officers and men and their families are in the army, the budget for the army makes up at least 60 percent of the total, and if the items hidden under other descriptions

are added to this budget, the amount and proportion distributed to the army will be even much higher.

If the three major structures of the 1997 defense budget distributed to the subordinate units of the National Defense Ministry are meticulously divided and compared according to different armed services, the proportions of spending on personnel maintenance in the order of precedence are 7.3 percent for the army, 1.3 percent for the navy, and 1 percent for the air force; those for spending on operational maintenance are 24 percent for the army, 20 percent for the navy, and 19 percent for the air force; and those of spending on military investment are 32 percent for the navy, 30 percent for the army, and 20 percent for the air force. In the spending on military investment, the proportion held by the army is 10 percentage points higher than that by the air force. Hence, it deserves people's concern about whether or not the army enjoys exceptional advantages because the staff of the army have been successively appointed "Minister of National Defense" and "Chief of the General Staff."

In our opinion, although the Taiwan Government has repeatedly stressed for many years that the order of precedence in the strategic thinking is control of the air, command of the sea, and antilanding, yet in examining the compilation of the budget, we find that it is just the opposite. Take the 1995 U.S. defense budget as an example. The proportions of budget amounts distributed to the three armed services are 31.1 percent for the navy, which was the highest, 29.5 percent for the air force, which was second, and 24.1 percent for the army, which was the lowest. However, the Taiwan Government repeatedly stressed the precedence it has given to the control of the air and command of the sea, yet on the issue of budget distribution, it ran in the entirely opposite direction.

## **II. Other Problems Concerning Taiwan's 1997 Budget for Various Units Subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense**

### **A. The Enormous Expenditures in "Political Operations"**

The 1997 defense budget in respect of the "political operations" as compiled comes to a total amount of 4.73 billion dollars (the budget openly published is 313.77 million dollars, and the budget with strict confidentiality is 4.42 billion dollars). Divided by various units under the Ministry of National Defense, the distributed budget in amounts in order from large to small are as follows: The National Defense Ministry, the Joint Headquarters of the General Staff, and their subordinate units (3.43 billion dollars), the Headquarters of the Military Control Regions (431.36 million dollars), the Army Headquarters (361.58 million dollars), the Headquarters of

the Joint Logistic Service (291.21 million dollars), the Air Force Headquarters (117.99 million), and the Navy Headquarters (97.91 million dollars).

Naturally, there has been much controversy between the government and the public in Taiwan over the issue of retaining or abandoning the system of political operations, but it is an unarguable fact that the system of political operations should not get involved in party operations. The most evident example is that its officers and men are monitoring the opposition parties or the pro-opposition parties in ordinary times, but in times of election, some officers of the political operations and chief instructors are actively involved in assisting the Kuomintang ((KMT)) candidates in the election and have tried to exert influence over the results of the election.

In the 1997 "outlay for political operations," the extremely confidential portion of the budget is as high as 93.4 percent. But, the outlay for political operations allotted to the Headquarters of Military Control Regions is higher than that of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Headquarters, and even much higher than the sum total for the navy and air force headquarters. The use of the outlay is also closely connected with the instructing groups of the reserve forces which serve as the KMT's assisting machinery in the election through the reserve force management offices under the Headquarters of the Military Control Regions.

#### **B. The Budget for the National Security Bureau Is Made in a Covert Way**

As in previous years, the 1997 defense budget also contains the budget for the National Security Bureau which amounts to several thousand million dollars. According to Article 2 of the Rules of Organization of the National Security Bureau, it is stipulated that the National Security Bureau is subordinated to the National Security Council. Therefore, it is inconceivable that its budget is not compiled and listed under the National Security Council, but hidden in the budget for units under the charge of the National Defense Ministry year after year. Although the budget for the National Security Bureau is contained in the national defense budget, yet the Ministry of National Defense has no right at all to participate in the management and use of the budget funds. The most evident point in the 1997 budget for the National Security Bureau is that it is listed under the intelligence business in a total amount of 303.48 million dollars. According to experience over the years, even the Ministry of Audit is unable to check how the budget for the National Security Bureau has been used, so people on the outside always raise doubts about whether the budget has been improperly

diverted to other uses. When the chief auditor of the Ministry of Audit answered queries in the Legislative Yuan, he helplessly observed that the budget for the National Security Bureau was a "conscience budget," and whether or not it is legally and appropriately used solely depends on conscience. For many years, the National Security Bureau has all along ignored the requests from the Ministry of Audit for the rough data in the use of its funds, but there has not been any results despite the ministry's repeated proposals to rectify the matter. In our view, the budget for the National Security Bureau has been drawn up and listed in violation of the system, because even the auditing departments are not in a position to examine how it is used. Such a peremptory style of regarding itself as senior to others should be intensely condemned, and the pertinent people who have failed to take up responsibility should be thoroughly investigated and dealt with, so as to avoid the improper use of the budget for the National Security Bureau.

#### **C. The Funding for Purchase of the "President's" Special Plane Surpasses That for Weaponry**

Of the 1997 defense budget funds, the most preposterous one is none other than that for the purchase of the president's special plane. This business was handled by the Air Force Headquarters. Comparing the funds drawn up for the purchase of the special plane and those for other weaponry in 1997 fiscal year, we will discover that the special plane for the president, who has very few chances for going abroad, is surprisingly more important than the weaponry necessary for defense. For instance, according to the listing for purchases in 1997, the funds for the Newport-class vehicle-carrier landing ships are just 398.3 million dollars; the antisubmarine helicopters are 46.3 million dollars only; and the anti-aircraft missile system is 248.04 million dollars, which are much cheaper than the purchase of the special plane.

Even though various countries are positively intensifying their electronic combat capacity, Taiwan's funds for the electronic war equipment in the 1997 defense budget is not to be compared with those for the purchase of the special plane. For example, the funds for electronic war operations listed under the item of electronic telecommunications are only 238.96 million dollars, and for electronic and electronic war operations listed under war preparedness supporting equipment are just 88.59 million dollars. With the above two items added together, they are only 327.55 million dollars, much smaller than the amount of 398.36 million dollars set for the purchase of the special plane.

#### **D. The Substantial Increase of the Funds for Missiles and Weapon System**



In Taiwan's 1997 defense budget, the funds for the antimissile system go up along with the increases in other funds, from which we can obviously see the military authorities' determination to urgently intensify the antimissile capacity. Out of the amount of 60.57 billion dollars earmarked for purchasing and manufacturing weaponry, 11.24 billion dollars are for the development of missiles and weapon systems, accounting for 18.56 percent of the total.

It has been reported that Taiwan has officially requested that the United States help it develop an antimissile capacity, and has even expressed its intention to participate in the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) program which is being jointly developed by the United States and Japan now. We believe that various kinds of antimissile capacities under the above program are still in the initial stage of testing at present, and it is anticipated that they will probably not be officially put into service until 2002. Various funds for the development and testing of the system are extremely ample, but there must be careful assessment and planning, so as not to be deceived on account of generosity.

#### **E. The Funds for Various Types of Warships Account for Nearly Half the Amount Set Aside for the Purchase and Manufacture of Weaponry**

Another eye-catching outlay in the 1997 defense budget is a fairly large sum of funds for various types of warships in the amount of 24.80 billion dollars, which account for 40.94 percent of the total amount of 60.57 billion dollars budgeted for the purchase and manufacture of weaponry.

The fairly large sum of funds for warships perhaps has something to do with the navy's desire to purchase new submarines. According to a schedule on the numbers of submarines that various countries have planned to purchase, which was published by the CPC Defense Science and Technology Information Center, 10 Asian countries and regions including Taiwan, Indonesia, Pakistan, ROK, India, Thailand, China, Malaysia, Japan, and Singapore will purchase submarines in the next 10 years, among which Taiwan ranks first in its demand for 10 submarines.

Under the condition that the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden announced one after another that they would not sell new submarines to Taiwan, it is not known whether Taiwan has any plan to develop and manufacture submarines by itself. Li Ying-ming, former commander of the navy's logistical headquarters, said to the news media at a ceremony of the China Shipping Company for the old and new chairmen handing over and taking up their respective posts on 3 October, 1994: The China Shipping Company has

had the technical know-how for the design of submarines. He hoped to have technological cooperation with foreign countries in the manufacture of submarines for Taiwan's navy. Li Ying-ming was deputy head of the Supervision Team for Manufacturing when Taiwan ordered the Sea-dragon and Sea-tiger submarines. If his above remarks are true, there is the possibility that Taiwan will really advance in the direction of making submarines by itself.

With regard to the funds for various types of warships, which are on the high side, Taiwan's navy authority should, indeed, make necessary explanations. The murder case of the former captain Yin Ching-feng, which occurred more than two years ago, has not been solved up to now. The related malpractice of arms purchases and several thousand million dollars of commissions on sales involved in it still remain fresh in people's memory. In our opinion, regarding the use of relevant funds, the navy authority must take warning from this so as to justify itself to fellow countrymen.

#### **\*Taiwan: KMT Social Reform Program Deemed Absurd**

96CM0433A Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese 11 May 96 No 478, p 11

[Article by Wang Chien-chuang (3769 0256 1104): "Such a Social Reform Program Is Both Antidemocratic and Absurd"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The relationship of "the state" to "the society" has always been a criterion for judging the degree of democracy, with the less state intrusion in or domination of the social arena, the more democratic, and vice versa.

In line with this criterion, the "Social Reform Program" drawn up most recently by the Interior Ministry at the behest of President Lee Teng-hui is obviously a case in point of "increased state domination of the social arena." So if this program that is being promoted completely by the bureaucratic system really goes into effect, it will certainly be a reversal of Taiwan's democratic transformation.

The reform program's priorities include advocacy for plain living, doing away with extravagance and ostentation, guidance to an orthodox ceremonial standard for weddings and funerals, and playing the pros of inferior culture up and its cons down. It is understood that it will be a priority of Lee Teng-hui's inaugural speech, as well as a policy blueprint for his creation of "a social miracle" for Taiwan.

But all who have taken even a cursory look at the substance of this program are likely to immediately

ask the following questions about it: How could an administration that cannot even reform itself be capable of reforming the society? And how could a gang of politicians that still needs to be reformed itself be qualified to reform the society?

Theoretically, this reform program is bound to touch off several controversies:

—While the reform is aimed of course at changing the society's existing values and behavioral model, to accomplish that aim "the reformers" will have to rely on the means of power politics. But that will result in the state power intruding into all nooks and corners of the social arena, creating a vicious expansion of political authoritativeness, to cause an antidemocratic phenomenon of "all-encompassing government."

—As any reform program projects the personal, political, and theoretical values of "the reformers," "the reformers" are bound to set forth a "bureaucratic norm" for values and a behavioral model, as the supreme guiding platform for the reform program.

And while such a "bureaucratic norm" may coincide with the ideal social image in the mind of "the reformers," as it holds a controlling and pivotal position in the socialization process, it is bound to have strong features of direction, control, indoctrination, and intrusion. So as all programs so characterized are restorations of government by directive, they are all severely detrimental to the pluralistic values of constitutional government, as well as to the pursuit of a civil society through democratic politics.

And from a practical perspective, this reform program is even more preposterous. As the politicians who have drawn up and will enforce this reform program, all the way from the president and premier to officials, party hacks, and public representatives at all levels, are mostly all accustomed to a sumptuous lifestyle, whose election campaigns easily cost hundreds of millions to billions of yuan, and who have laid out spreads with hundreds and thousands of tables, they are all to a man representatives of a sumptuous lifestyle, the antithesis of plain living and the epitome of an inferior culture. So with this type of "the reformed" actually trying to act as "the reformers," that is not only a world-class irony, but also highly ridiculous.

So as to such a social miracle that is so undemocratic and is being scoffed at by the whole world, just how could our politicians be so brazen as to propose it, and how could the Taiwan public allow it to occur!

**\*Taiwan: Taiwan Mounts Internet Protest Against China**

96CM0322B Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese 23 Mar 96  
No 472, pp 92-93

[Article by Huang Ch'uang-hsia (7806 0482 1115): "Wave of Protest to the CPC: Nearly 1,000 Internet Sites Worldwide Send Strong Protests to the CPC"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt][passage omitted] "Dear Comrade Jiang Zemin: Chinese New Year is over; you don't have to celebrate it by sending missiles. If you really want, then help the Americans to celebrate their Christmas." "Old Communists, you sent our Kinmen knife in the August 23 fire, today you sent our Keelung knife and Kaohsiung knife." "China, Taiwan will not allow your bloody hands to touch it." "Communists, I have received two recruiting notices, and we will meet on the battlefield." "I am afraid of dying, but I will fight the Communists to protect Taiwan." "China is China, Taiwan is Taiwan." "No one would be the winner in this war", etc. These true voices of Taiwan have been sent out through the powerful high-tech Internet by students undertaking a mission of diplomacy for a government "which only works in peacetime". They have been stirring up a storm in the World Wide Web [WWW] and expanding it into the politics and media of all countries in order to explain and give voice to Taiwan's standpoint and search for help.

Since the CPC announcement of missile tests on the 5th, domestic and overseas Internet users have all started together. Sinanet, set up by two young students on the U.S. east coast, began an Internet petition which read "Wanted: 20,000 Signatures to Protect Taiwan!" They look forward to collecting Chinese Internet signatures and electronic mail and then sending these to the electronic mail of U.S. President Clinton and U.S. congressmen. In addition to expressing their determination not to be subservient to the CPC, they are also reminding the United States to think about becoming involved to maintain order.

Besides this, a group of students at Taiwan University and at the U.S. University of California Berkeley campus, MIT and the University of Michigan have also organized an Internet for Justice, and a Taiwanese Global Internet; in addition to its protest to the CPC, it provides two pictures on its home page: One has "democracy, peace and save Taiwan" written at the bottom, with a picture of a dove flying across a map of Taiwan at the top. The other has the CPC's five-star flag crossed out by a big, black X. By clicking the mouse twice on a point in the picture, one can download the graphic or add it to one's own home page, joining the



protest team. "This is like putting a protest sign on our front door", says Hsiao Ching-teng [5618 2529 3597], who created the Open Cultural and Educational Fund. He explains that this is the special protest culture of the Internet.

At the beginning of this year, President Clinton signed a new telecommunications law which limits the degree of expression and content on the Internet. U.S. Internet users believe this is harmful to the Internet's free spirit; within 48 hours after the bill was signed into law, thousands of Internet home pages changed to black to protest, and treated the new U.S. telecommunication law as if it were nonexistent. This sort of culture of protest has been adopted by Chinese to use against the overbearing manner of the CPC. The KMT's global WWW page, the Progressive Party's Taipei site, civilian enterprises, every college WWW site...in just over 10 days, nearly 1,000 WWW sites joined the protest.

[passage omitted]

In addition to the United States, students in Britain and Germany also launched protest activity via the Internet, and in Taiwan it has been even stronger. A student at Sun Yat-sen University designed a picture of a missile captioned "You can't buy people by hatred!", which has become a protest sign used by many sites.

On another front, He Chien-min [0149 1696 3046] and Yeh Hsing-yuan [0673 0207 3293] of the Academia Sinica's Institute of Documentation have collected a great number of background documents to contribute to the protest team. The Open Cultural and Educational Fund, which is becoming known as the civilian strategy committee, also provides sample protest letters in Chinese and English which may be sent to the e-mail addresses of such as the world's major media, Clinton, Congress, the State Council, Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, etc. Internet users can send these messages by just pressing a button. Ch'en Cheng-jan [7115 2973 2544] calculates that there have been 8,000 Internet visits to the Open F'an Shu T'eng //romanized term [5603 5620 5671] site, so the leaders of every nation in the world have heard Taiwan's voice of disobedience.

For more than 10 days, Taiwan has spoken out electronically throughout the world. Another student at Sun Yat-sen University even gathered nearly 1,000 opinions and put together a digest of these documents for people to read. Of course, while the majority of the messages are angry voices of protest confronting naked power, this new era of new technology is also developing Taiwan's self-awareness through this event; 80 percent of the opinions have stressed that "China is China and Tai-

wan is Taiwan", proving there is no way the CPC can intimidate Taiwan, this "disobedient rose".

On the other hand, Taiwan's Internet users have also indulged in some introspection, aimed mainly at inappropriate remarks by Li Teng-hui. Fang: "Li Teng-hui should be most happy, because the missile issue has let him avoid his political headaches, the economic and environmental protection issues." Hsieh: "Politicians should not forever be gambling with people." A message from a Mr. Li on Kinmen who complains of being in a war zone during a crisis which the government has no specific ways of handling, says the "Taiwan side has no idea of how to handle this matter and the Chinese side is rude and unjust. So Kinmen suffers and the people pointedly argue that if the two sides cannot handle the situation then we will do it ourselves".

The interesting thing is that while the CPC also has the Internet, and Ch'en Cheng-jan has built up the connection to Jiang Zemin so that Taiwanese voices may be heard by Jiang, he has not been able lately to link up with the State Council's WWW page. "I think that either their machine is broken or Jiang Zemin has turned it off", Ch'en Cheng-jan said after trying various methods.

However, the international response has not been so helpless. K'ait'o recently received an e-mail message from a Tokyo television station saying that because this Tokyo television station was very interested in this protest action it would send the deputy director of its international department to Taiwan to produce a special report, and was contacting K'ait'o in advance. As one CPC military exercise followed another, this new medium of communication, the Internet, is having one new reaction after another.

[passage omitted]

On February 12, Taiwanese students throughout the world held an "overnight stay for democracy". Since the 18th, the Internet protesters have put information about this on the front page to accelerate the spread of information. On the other side, several leaders at Internet sites are also considering adding to the force of the protest by their Internet contacts and links by launching a concentration of messages sent to Clinton's mailbox at the White House, to the mailboxes of U.S. Asian and Pacific Affairs groups, to the British and Japanese prime ministers, CNN, NEWSWEEK, the TIMES..., etc., flooding them with several tens of thousands of letters. Ch'en Cheng-jan says optimistically that "Clinton will have no choice but to respond!"

## Hong Kong

### Hong Kong: Economic Preparatory Committee Sub-Group Meets in Beijing

OW1607010196 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 2359 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, July 15 (CNS) — The fourth session of the economic sub-group of the Preparatory Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) continued in Beijing today. The meeting mainly covered the Western Corridor Railway Project and the take-over of assets possessed by the British Hong Kong Government.

Members of the sub-group were pleased that the official in charge of the massive transport project and a representative from the Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation were able to attend the meeting to elaborate on the project. The sub-group took a positive attitude to the railway project as the project straddles 1997, and it will also help improve the mainland's infrastructure and hence aid its economic development. Sub-group members were therefore convinced that the British side should strengthen contacts and consultation with the Chinese side to enable the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) to finalise a cost-effective project plan which is in the best interests of the people of Hong Kong.

The members also discussed the take-over of assets and liabilities dealt with by the British Hong Kong Government. They were convinced that the take-over of assets and liabilities was an important part of the handover of Hong Kong. The British side should transfer all assets possessed by the Hong Kong authorities to the SAR government via the Chinese Government. The sub-group urged that the British side should adopt effective measures in response to the request put forward by the Chinese side in the JLG so as to ensure a smooth handover of assets.

### Hong Kong: Lu Ping Says China Willing To Listen

HK1607064496 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 17 Jul 96 p 4

[By No Kwai-Yan in Beijing]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] China is happy to talk to local groups opposed to the provisional legislature provided they want consultation, not confrontation, according to senior Chinese official Lu Ping.

Mr Lu, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office Director, was responding to questions about why China invited a delegation from the Bar to visit Beijing, but denied representatives of the United Front Against the Provisional Legislature entry to Beijing this month.

He met the delegation, led by chairman Gladys Li Chihei, which will meet the Preparatory Committee's legal sub-group during its six-day trip.

Mr Lu said: "We are having discussions with the Bar Association in the form of consultation. We welcome anyone who discusses things in this way. Whatever different views you have, we are willing to listen."

Eight members of the United Front coalition had their travel documents confiscated when they planned to hand in petition letters to Chinese leaders in Beijing.

Ms Li said after the meeting they had exchanged views with Mr Lu on the provisional legislature.

She declined to say if they had got closer on the issue and stressed there would be further discussion.

Ms Li said their fears over the possible threat to judicial independence caused by a provision in the Basic Law had eased after the talks.

Article 158 empowers the National People's Congress to give the Basic Law interpretations on matters decided by central government and the courts have to follow these interpretations.

"We discussed how this is sue should be handled and hoped independence of the Court of Final Appeal would not be intruded," Ms Li said [sentence as received].

Delegation members also expressed their hopes of making the legal sub-group's discussion about recommendation on the legality of existing laws more open.

### Hong Kong: Lu Ping Hopes for Few Changes Among Major Officials in 1997

HK1607054696 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
16 Jul 96 p a12

[Dispatch by staff reporters Liu Wei-chong 0491 0251 0112, and Li Hsiao-ping (2621 4562 0393): "Lu Ping Hopes For Few Changes Among Major Officials, 27 Special Administrative Region Government Officials Are To Be Appointed by End of Year"]

[PTS Translated Text for FBIS] Beijing, 15 Jul (TA KUNG PAO) — Director Lu Ping of the State Council's Office for Hong Kong and Macao Affairs stated here today that the designated chief executive to be selected would nominate 27 major special administrative region [SAR] government officials by the end of this year, and submit the list to the central government for appointment. He hoped that there would be few changes among those major officials as well as among the mass contingent of civil servants.

Lu Ping met with the delegation from the Hong Kong Bar Association visiting Beijing here today. At the



meeting, Lu Ping briefed them on work of the SAR Preparatory Committee, and talked about the stability of the contingent of civil servants. He said: We wish to see everything in Hong Kong being able to enjoy a smooth transition on 1 July 1997; that the 180,000 civil servants will go back to their former offices and sit at their original desks without asking "where to go to work." Of course, 27 major SAR government officials will be nominated by the chief executive, and the list will be submitted to the central government for appointment; and we think that the fewer changes among those major officials the better. Overall, we do not wish to see major changes in any aspect when 1 July 1997 comes.

According to Lu Ping, the SAR Preparatory Committee will adopt the specific method for producing the selection committee for the first SAR government this coming August; in the wake of its adoption, the selection committee will be organized in accordance with the method; the process will probably take one and a half months. By October, when the selection committee has been officially set up, it will have selected the first chief executive. When the chief executive has been selected, he will nominate 27 major SAR government officials and submit the list to the central government for appointment. At the same time, the selection committee will elect a provisional legislative council. In other words, the chief executive, SAR government major officials, and the provisional legislative council will all be arranged by the end of the year; when that day comes, preparations for the SAR government work will officially begin.

#### **Hong Kong: Office Spokesman Calls For Full Basic Law Implementation**

OW1307130396 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 10 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) — A State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office spokesman told a XINHUA reporter on 10 July that recent remarks by some high-ranking Hong Kong Government officials over a subversion law constitute a threat to China and also a disruption to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group's [JLG] work.

On 5 July, the Hong Kong Government security secretary claimed that, at a Legislative Council Information Policy Panel meeting, if China and Britain cannot reach a consensus before 1997 on the legislation on treason, secession, sedition, and subversion against the central people's government, or theft of state secrets, the UK will unilaterally announce the progress for negotiations, and its draft laws submitted to the Sino-British JLG for discussion. He also claimed that the Basic Law prohibits political organizations, or Hong Kong Special Adminis-

trative Region [SAR] groups, from establishing ties with counterparts in foreign countries; but according to the "Human Rights Bill," the Society Ordinance has deleted relevant stipulations, so there is no reason to "change it back."

The same spokesman said that Article 23 of the Basic Law stipulates that the Hong Kong SAR shall enact laws on its own; to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, or subversion against the central people's government; or theft of state secrets. This completely belongs to China's sovereign affairs. China's desire to consult with the UK on this issue totally proceeds from its good aspirations for Sino-British cooperation to benefit the smooth transition of power in Hong Kong. The security secretary's remarks made at a time when there has been progress in exchanging views on issues concerning the localization of the Official Secrets Act and the adaptation of Hong Kong law, once again shows that the UK lacks sincerity for cooperation. Of particular concern is that the security secretary claimed that the Basic Law prohibits political organizations, or Hong Kong SAR groups, from establishing ties with counterparts in foreign countries; but according to the "Human Rights Bill," the Society Ordinance has deleted relevant stipulations, so there is no reason to "change it back." What the Hong Kong Government official has said demonstrates that there is no doubt that the UK has placed the "Human Rights Bill" above Hong Kong's existing laws. The use of the "Human Rights Bill" to take the teeth out of the Basic Law is a violation of the Basic Law. The UK still clings obstinately to its course, even though it knows that the laws to be revised in accordance with the "Human Rights Bill" will violate the Basic Law. This is an attitude extremely irresponsible for Hong Kong's future. To this, China reaffirmed that Basic Law stipulations on prohibiting foreign political organizations or groups from carrying out political activities in the Hong Kong SAR and Hong Kong SAR political organizations or groups from establishing ties with counterparts in foreign countries must be implemented through SAR legislation. According to Basic Law stipulations, laws and regulations that violate the Basic Law cannot be adopted as Hong Kong SAR laws.

The spokesman pointed out that China is seriously concerned about the UK's disruptive actions to the Sino-British JLG's normal work. We once again demand that the UK earnestly bear responsibility toward the Joint Declaration and strengthen cooperation with China for Hong Kong's smooth transition. At the same time, China wants to emphasize again that every Basic Law stipulation should be completely implemented. Any disruptions or obstacles created before 1997 to prevent

the Hong Kong SAR from implementing the Basic Law will be eliminated.

**Hong Kong: Lo Sees Future of Territory According to 'Rule of Law'**

HK1607071096 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Jul 96 p 17

[By Lo Tak-shing]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Hong Kong's first chief executive will not be the leader of a sovereign country, or even of a large political party. And yet the job will carry extraordinarily heavy responsibilities in safeguarding the well-being of local people and also the interests of the territory's investors.

Hong Kong must serve as an example in efforts to reunify China, while a successful transition of sovereignty is highly important for the mainland's national pride.

Should my candidacy as chief executive go forward, my mission statement would be simple: to make the one country, two systems concept a success by administering the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) strictly according to the Basic Law.

An executive-governed territory with an apolitical civil service must ultimately depend in terms of its authority, its credibility, its autonomy — and to secure the rights of its people — on a rigorous adherence to the rule of law. If the fabric of the law is breached the damage would be immediate and far greater than in other territories which are less dependent on foreign trade and trust.

I have always believed that to simply confront the Chinese Government is non-productive; my basic principle would be to look for the many areas in which China and the SAR have shared interests. The best thing a chief executive — and indeed Hong Kong can do, is to not interfere with the mainland. Mainland stability and prosperity is our best guarantee of the promised autonomy for the SAR.

In the longer term, there are clear areas of need. But in the short-term, the priority will be to recommend the appointment of principal officers to the Central People's Government. An overriding aim here should be to minimise disruption to the civil service.

The immediate legal priority will be to introduce legislation that will take effect on July 1 next year, including Article 23 laws on subversion, sedition and secession, which can be adapted from existing legislation. We will have to balance the need for various freedoms with the maintenance of stability, which is the foundation of all freedom.

We will also need new laws to ensure that the first Legislative Council is elected by June 1998. I would work with the Preparatory Committee and the provisional legislature, second a few key people from the Hong Kong Government, and find a way of talking directly to local people on these issues.

The chief executive-designate should familiarise himself with the Government's current programmes. My own approach would be continuity, but in compliance with the Basic Law. I would not want to change any programmes without careful consideration and I believe in minimal government.

Other than non-interference with the mainland, the most essential element in the SAR's success will be maintaining the rule of law. The SAR cannot be ruled successfully by communism, by religion, through personal relationships, or by force — only by law.

The civil service cannot be shored up by a ruling party: it can only rely on the law for its authority. The protection of human rights in Hong Kong has always relied on the law and will continue to do so.

The Chinese Government spent five years formulating the Basic Law, in which Article 8 specifically preserves the common law, equity, ordinances, as well as customary laws. The rest is up to us.

We need universities with the ability to research in depth. We need a legal profession whose senior members will take on the responsibilities of the bench and government. We need a judiciary filled by people who are dedicated to the local community. We need a Legal Department that will excel in unsung, but vital work. We need to ensure that our security forces are up to strength to combat street crime and sophisticated breaches of the law, and maintain the integrity of the border.

We need a responsible and representative Legco. And we need an executive government that is dedicated to upholding the rule of law.

How do we achieve these desirable goals? First we must foster a community spirit and for this we should start at the beginning. We must begin with excellent kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.

We should develop schools that will stimulate and guide the growth of the most talented, while also encouraging their less gifted peers.

It is time we moved to teaching in the mother-tongue — but not before we have set in place systems for teaching English as a second language to ensure that Hong Kong maintains its role as an international centre.



We will need to spend more money in this area, but we should be willing to underwrite the quality and skills of the territory's future generations.

Community spirit will help provide the basis for a better legal environment. Talented people will only join the legal profession if it offers them a respected place in the community.

I would encourage a high standard of professional legal ethics. A strong legal fabric, in turn, will allow the SAR to demand a clean, fair and apolitical civil service.

A top-class civil service — appropriately recompensed — will be needed to maintain a level commercial playing field, and will buttress the SAR against any attempts at outside interference.

We must also make Hong Kong an attractive place to live for both locals and foreigners. I would develop a cohesive policy that brings housing within the reach of all permanent residents without damaging real estate as an investment. As regards the environment, we must reverse what has sadly become an established trend — the muddy stream that used to be our harbour being perhaps the most obvious casualty.

A number of questions on the future SAR boil down to interference. Will the Chinese Government meddle? Will the chief executive be able to say no to Chinese officials?

The real and lasting recipe for our future success lies in matching the interests of the SAR and the mainland. It is in the mutual interest of both that Chinese officials do not interfere. To do so would breach the Basic Law, damage the concept of one country, two systems, and reduce confidence in the SAR and the Chinese Government.

Under one country, two systems, China has provided that the rule of law will prevail: truly, the rest is up to us.

Ultimately the rule of law is the best safeguard of our prosperity and high degree of autonomy.

#### **Hong Kong: PC Subgroup Finalizes Proposals on Residency Status**

HK1607064096 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 16 Jul 96 p 1

[By No Kwai-Yan in Beijing and Chris Yeung]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Hong Kong emigrants with foreign passports will retain permanent residency after the handover if they return before July 1 next year, it was revealed yesterday.

According to proposals finalised by the Preparatory Committee's legal sub-group, the status of people already holding permanent residency before the handover will not be affected by the change of sovereignty.

Yesterday's announcement was in stark contrast to remarks made by the subgroup's co-convenor Lo Tak-shing on Sunday.

Mr Lo, a contender for the post of Special Administrative Region chief executive, said the sub-group believed returnees should have to satisfy the seven-year residency rule regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong before the handover.

But the new proposals clearly state that only emigrants returning after the handover will have to live in the territory for seven years before the date they declare their foreign nationality if they want to become permanent residents.

If they do not retain foreign nationality, they will be considered Chinese and automatically be given permanent residency.

Mr Lo claimed yesterday he had made it clear to reporters on Sunday that his comments were personal views, not those of the sub-group.

He said the new arrangements would encourage prospective returnees to work in the SAR by assuring them their permanent residency was safe provided they were back before June 30.

Mr Lo said it was now possible that many emigrants would rush back to the territory before the handover. But he warned that if they left again shortly after the change of sovereignty their permanent residency could be forfeit if they were away longer than a period of time to be specified by law.

A statement issued by the sub-group last night confirmed that the permanent residency of non-Chinese who return to the SAR after a lengthy stay overseas was likely to be ruled invalid.

Although they could still enter Hong Kong and be granted an unconditional stay, they would have to fulfil the seven-year rule again to achieve permanent residency.

The sub-group also endorsed detailed requirements yesterday for non-Chinese people to prove they regard Hong Kong as "their place of residence" and qualify for permanent residency.

A declaration expressing their wish to make Hong Kong their home would be needed along with other details to be considered by the Immigration Department. They are:

- Their regular country of domicile
- Whether their families normally reside in Hong Kong;
- That they have legitimate employment and a stable source of income; and
- Whether they are taxpayers.

The proposals will be tabled at the next Preparatory Committee plenum for endorsement.

**Hong Kong: Democracy Valued by Territory, Says Patten**

HK0907061196 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 9 Jul 96 p 4

[By David Wallen in Brussels]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Hong Kong's population would not passively accept China's attempts to roll back democracy after next year's handover, Governor Chris Patten said yesterday.

Speaking to Belgium's Royal Institute for International Relations, Mr Patten said it was a misconception that only foreigners were interested in the future of the territory's democracy.

"Hong Kong is dominated by refugees from injustice and these people are the ones most keen to ensure democracy continues," he said. "It is more likely to be Westerners who are anxious not to upset the Chinese."

Mr Patten, appealed to the European Union to allow visa-free access to future Special Administrative Region passport holders while admitting it would not be easy to convince the 15-nation group to do so. "We have a hill to climb here," said Mr Patten as he embarked on two days of talks with senior European Commission officials including President Jacques Santer and his deputy Sir Leon Brittan in Brussels.

Sir Leon made clear recently on a visit to Hong Kong that he personally was in favour of granting visa-free access to SAR passport holders following the example already set by the UK.

But Europe is divided on the issue, as it is on current visa regulations for Hong Kong citizens holding British Dependent Territories passports. "Very few acts would be a more singular demonstration of the EU's confidence in Hong Kong than allowing visa-free access as widely as possible," said Mr Patten.

He stressed that Hong Kong had already been able to convince the British Home Office that there was no problem on this issue and he made clear that Hong Kong citizens had an extremely good record on "sticking to the rules".

Figures show that of 270,000 Hong Kong people who travelled to the European Union over the last 11 months, only 38 broke immigration rules.

The Governor stressed that four times that number of EU citizens travelled to Hong Kong each year, pointing out the political risk that failure to reach an agreement on visas might mean.

**Hong Kong: Panel Discusses Plans for Hong Kong Reversion Celebrations**

OW1407121696 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1152 GMT 11 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA) — The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [HKSAR] Preparatory Committee's Celebrations Panel held its third meeting in Beijing on 10 and 11 July. Committee members from Hong Kong gave briefings on preparations for setting up a Committee for Reversion Celebrations To be Held by People From All Circles in Hong Kong (hereinafter referred to as "Celebrations Committee") and on plans submitted by people from all circles in Hong Kong regarding activities in celebration of the event.

Committee members maintained: In the spirit of the preparatory committee chairmanship meeting's decision and in light of the actual situation, the Celebrations Panel needs to adjust its mission as appropriate. The Celebrations Panel's main business is to support and co-ordinate mass celebrations in Hong Kong and other relevant matters. The "Celebrations Committee" is a mass organization founded by Hong Kong members of the preparatory committee's Celebrations Panel in accordance with the preparatory committee's arrangements and is composed of Hong Kong people. It is responsible for organizing and making overall plans for mass celebrations throughout Hong Kong.

Committee members maintained: The "Preparatory Committee for the Celebrations Committee" has done plenty of work. Committee members expressed support for four events proposed by the "Preparatory Committee for the Celebrations Committee" — "a joint performance marking the 1997 reversion" to be staged on the night of 30 June 1997, a "parade of floats" to be held on 1 July, a "fireworks display" scheduled for 2 July, and an evening of entertainment. They also signaled their support for the plans submitted by people from all circles in Hong Kong regarding activities in celebration of the event. Committee members expressed the hope that the "Celebrations Committee" would coordinate its activities with those of the special administrative region government.



Committee members pointed out: The HKSAR flag and emblem will be extensively displayed in activities marking Hong Kong's reversion. To accommodate the need to carry out various activities and to meet the requirements of people from all circles in Hong Kong, committee members suggested that the preparatory committee issue a guiding document on the use of the region's flag and emblem prior to legislation by the special administrative region.

#### **Hong Kong: Commander of Future PLA Garrison Arrives in Hong Kong**

OW1607104196 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0935 GMT 16 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, July 16 (CNS) — Major-General Liu Zhenwu, commander of the future People's Liberation Army (PLA) division to be stationed in Hong Kong after the handover next July, arrived in the territory for a three-day visit this morning.

He is visiting the territory at the invitation of the Commander of the British Forces, Major-General Bryan Dutton.

At 10:30 am, General Liu, visiting Hong Kong for the first time, arrived at the Prince of Wales barracks in Central. He shook hands and exchanged cordial greetings with General Dutton. To the sound of a traditional Scottish military march, General Liu, accompanied by General Dutton, inspected the guard-of-honour of the First Battalion Royal Gurkha Rifles. After the inspection the two officers held a talk inside the barracks.

In May, General Dutton was invited by General Liu to Shenzhen to visit the future PLA division that will be stationed in Hong Kong after 1997. At that time, General Dutton invited General Liu to visit the British forces in Hong Kong to strengthen the understanding between the PLA and the British Forces.

It is also hoped the visit will establish a professional relationship that will be beneficial both to the two armies and to the political process of handing over sovereignty to China, as the use of military land and defence issues have been a common topic for discussion during the transitional process.

During his visit to Hong Kong, General Liu will also visit the British naval and air forces stationed in Hong Kong.

#### **Hong Kong: Editorial Urges XINHUA To Take Action on Complaints**

HK1607062096 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Jul 96 p 12

[Editorial: "Xinhua Has To Take Initiative"]

[PTS Transcribed Text for FBIS] Swift and convincing action is the best answer to criticism and complaints.

Guangdong authorities appear to have acted swiftly and convincingly to deal with the complaints of several thousand disgruntled property buyers from Hong Kong. Meanwhile, our own government is considering introducing new laws to control the sale of overseas flats to protect local buyers from being cheated by developers.

Well and good. But China must now ensure that future incidents of this nature are not allowed to poison the atmosphere as far as Hong Kong people are concerned at this late stage in the transition.

On Sunday, 1,000 purchasers of mainland properties marched to the Xinhua office petitioning against what they claimed were swindles and demanding compensation for their losses. Despite the apparent prompt action by the Guangdong authorities, the Xinhua office must seriously look into this matter and keep the relevant Hong Kong people informed about the issue.

The Law Society should also investigate this affair.

It is clear that the role played by lawyers in this matter must come under scrutiny. Investors claim that they were cheated by unscrupulous developers and lawyers taking advantage of loopholes in Chinese laws.

Issues have been raised here that must be looked into separately, and satisfactory answers must be provided. Should local lawyers be allowed to collect money on behalf of developers?

Should they be allowed to wash their hands of the matter once the money has been sent to the developers? Do they have no legal or moral responsibility after the money has been handed over?

An exhaustive investigation is needed to clarify these issues and focus attention on the means of reform.

Xinhua could start by opening a register of all the Hong Kong people who have bought properties in China and claim to have been swindled.

The case should also be looked into by anti-corruption teams in China. This is one instance where officers of Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption could work together with their mainland counterparts.

China must not lose sight of the fact that Hong Kong investment helps the mainland economy. And if Beijing wants Hong Kong people to be more amenable to mainland rule after 1997, China must be seen to have the welfare of Hong Kong people at heart. All the more reason for a searching and thorough investigation into this affair.



BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 352  
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

### **SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION**

#### **U.S. Government Customers**

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS  
P.O. Box 2604  
Washington, DC 20013-2604  
Telephone: (202) 338-6735  
FAX: (703) 733-6042

#### **Non-Government Customers**

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Telephone: (703) 487-4630  
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

22 July 96



